"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Mostly fair today and Sunday; continued warm; light south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,378. .... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FRENCH RETAKE THIAUMONT WORK; AGAIN IN FLEURY

Nivelle's Troops Capture Redoubt Northeast of Verdun Twice in 12 Hours.

FIERCE FIGHT IN VILLAGE

Little Town Changes Hands Three Times—French Win Finally with Bayonet.

GUNS BUSY ON THE SOMME

Artillery and Aeroplanes Continue the Picardy Battle While the Infantry Rests.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Twice within twelve hours today the French troops captured the strongly fortified field work of Thiaumont, northeast of Verdun, holding it the last time in the face of strong counterattacks, according to the French official statement issued tonight. It was just a month ago yesterday that the French were driven out of this position, the Germans capturing it then for the fourth time.

After having captured, and then evacuated, the village of Fleury under German counterattacks, the French troops in a bayonet attack this afternoon reoccupied the greater part of the village. The Germans are still putting up a vigorous resistance in the part of the village they hold.

The village of Fleury had been held by the Germans for more than a month. The French success in recapturing the position has caused great elation in France. In the opinion of French military observers it seems to mark an epoch in the six months' battle for the great fortress on the Meuse.

Heavy Fighting Continues.

The text of the official statement issued tonight follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse fighting continued all day in the region of Thiaumont and Fleury, and to the northwest and south of the Thiaumont Work. All attempts to dislodge us from conquered positions failed. We not only broke the enemy's efforts, inflicting heavy losses upon him, but in the course of a second offensive move our troops succeeded in capturing for the second time in twelve hours the Thiaumont Work, which remains in our possession, despite several enemy counterattacks.

Fierce fighting is going on at Fleury. After having evacuated the whole of the village this morning as a consequence of several German attacks, our infantry this afternoon carried with the bayonet the greater part of the village. The enemy is still resisting energetically. The number of unwounded prisoners made by us today is more than 400.

In the region of Vaux-le-Chapitre and Le Chenois violent bombardments took place, but there was no infantry action.

Thirty-four of our air squadrons [aeroplanes?] carried out several bombardments in the region of Verdun. Thirty-two bombs were dropped on the Stenay station and eighty-four on the Montmédy and Sedan stations and bivouacs in the region of Damvillers.

Fleury Centre of Attack.

The official statement issued this afternoon described how the French were driven out of the southern part of Fleury after having stormed the village in a concentrated assault from the northwest and southeast.

The French positions at Vacherauville also were attacked during the night, but the Germans were thrown back with severe loss.

The text of this afternoon's official statement follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse the battle continued along the Thiaumont-Fleury front, which the Germans attacked all last night with great ferocity. Several counterattacks in large numbers upon our positions near the Thiaumont Work were repulsed with heavy losses for our adversaries. In the course of this fighting our troops even occupied the Thiaumont Work, but they were compelled subsequently to evacuate it under the powerful German bombardment. They brought back with them eighty prisoners.

There has been fighting no less violent in the region of Fleury. The Germans multiplied the number of counterattacks upon this village. Each was preceded by an intense preparatory artillery fire. After several fruitless endeavors the Germans secured a footing in the southern part of Fleury, where very spirited fighting is still going on. All efforts made to dislodge us from the position to the southeast of this village were checked by the resistance of our troops.

The enemy attacked in like manner during the night our new positions to the east of Vacherauville. They succeeded only in suffering heavy losses. In the vicinity of Vaux-le-Chapitre and Le Chenois the artillery fighting has been very spirited.

In the Vosges yesterday the enemy delivered upon the salient at La Chapelotte an attack which was dispersed before our adversaries could reach our lines.

The night passed in relative quiet on the remainder of the front.

Over 1,750 Prisoners Taken.

The following statement was issued last night by the French War Office, announcing the capture of Fleury by the French troops:

On the right bank of the Meuse our infantry, continuing their offensive action on the Thiaumont-Fleury front, captured during the day by a series of successive attacks all the trenches comprised between those two points as far as a point southeast of Thiaumont Work and in the vicinity of Hill 320.

The village of Fleury was attacked

Continued on Page 3.

Brussels Refuses to Pay German Fine of $1,250,000

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The City of Brussels has refused to pay the fine of 5,000,000 marks (approximately $1,250,000 at normal exchange) imposed by the Germans in consequence of the demonstration which took place at the Belgian capital on July 21, the national fête day, says a dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company. A serious crisis is expected.

Acting Burgomaster Lemonnier, the dispatch adds, has sent a letter to General von Bissing, the German Governor of Belgium, flatly declining to pay the fine. He says that it was imposed on the public because of its patriotic sentiment, and, therefore, is illegal and inadmissible.

The Director of the Belgian National Bank at Antwerp has been deported by the German authorities, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague today, "because of his refusal to pay them 400,000,000 francs in exchange for a mere paper receipt."

RUMANIA DECIDES TO STAY NEUTRAL

Change of Attitude Ascribed to Impending Teuton Developments on Eastern Front.

HINDENBURG ALSO A FACTOR

Appointment Had Effect in Bucharest as Well as Heightening German Confidence.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The Rumanian crisis is over, in the opinion of Balkan specialists here whose judgment has been vindicated in the past. Rumania, they say, is safe for the present and will continue watchfully neutral, pending developments in the southeastern theatre of war, which, it is thought here, should be of a character not to tempt the Rumanian Government to abandon its safe neutrality.

The political tension in Bucharest which reached almost the breaking point on Saturday relaxed when it was learned that Mackensen had resumed his activity and that Hindenburg would henceforth be in supreme command of the whole east front.

Hindenburg's appointment, which has been formally made public, had been common talk for the last few days, and the old magic of his name has produced immediate results not only in Bucharest, but in Austria and Germany. Only one in close touch with the pulse of the public can realize how quickly the hopes of the whole empire have risen and how immeasurably the nation's confidence has been strengthened by his new appointment.

While the German people had never lost confidence that Brusiloff's offensive would collapse before the Teuton reinforced wall in the East, the prestige of Hindenburg, who of all the Teuton generals, still makes the most powerful appeal to the popular imagination, has turned confidence in the army's ability to hold on into an optimistic belief in fresh offensive victories.

That the Rumanian danger has been safely passed is further indicated by the return of the Imperial Chancellor from Great Headquarters, where he had been in conference for a week with the Kaiser, Falkenhayn, and Hindenburg. It is no coincidence that simultaneously Rumania's Hohenzollern King Ferdinand left Bucharest and returned to his Summer palace at Sinaia, and that a great exodus of Rumanian politicians, including Premier Bratiano, for the country, has reduced Bucharest to its normal midsummer quiet. The diplomats of the Central Powers are also summering at Sinaia.

The agitation of the Russophile elements, which had reached an unprecedented pitch of violence, is now practically closed, and even Entente partisans no longer regard the critical 14th of August as the red-letter day on which Rumania will enter the war. Take M. Jonescu's alleged remark after an audience with the King that "the Germans have once more won the upper hand," to which the wildest currency is being given.

Significance for the future is attached also to the rôle which Rumania's Hohenzollern King played during the crisis in which he displayed a firmness of will comparable to that of King Constantine of Greece and the power to have his way.

It is thought of further significance in diplomatic circles here that, despite the disquieting events of last week in Rumania, there was not only no stoppage in the commerce between Rumania and the Central Powers, but that a remarkable increase in the commercial traffic both ways has set in, the week marking the arrival in Bucharest of the first German fast freight, the so-called "Mercury" train, in addition to the regular "Carmen" freight trains, of which fifty-two have already reached Rumania since the new commercial convention went into force. They carried machinery, coal, glassware, chemicals and dyestuffs, clothing, electrical goods, and other goods badly needed by Rumania, which in return is sending the Central Powers increasing quantities of meat and grain.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.—The appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the supreme command on the eastern front is hailed by the German papers as a masterful stroke.

The Hamburger Nachrichten says:

"He is the right man in the right place. A desire long since cherished by our people, but never directly expressed, is now fulfilled. In the present crisis on the eastern front the consolidation of the army groups was a necessity. All commanders of the eastern armies will readily and ungrudgingly submit to Field Marshal von Hindenburg's authority."

The Koelnische Volks-Zeitung says:

"Germany's confidence in her army leaders in the east was never shaken, but the appointment of von Hindenburg increases this confidence to certainty."

ENGLAND VOICES FIRM RESOLUTION TO GAIN VICTORY

Every Town and City in British Isles Observes Second Anniversary of War Declaration.

KING TELEGRAPHS ALLIES

Assures Them of His Unshakable Determination — Tells Albert Belgium Must Live.

GREAT MEETING IN LONDON

Asquith and Bonar Law Rouse Audience by Their Predictions of Coming Triumph.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Every town and village in the British Isles, as well as places throughout the empire, today observed the second anniversary of Great Britain's declaration of war. Meetings were held and resolutions passed declaring a "determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in the maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

Three meetings had been arranged for London. In the afternoon Sir Francis Lloyd, General Officer Commanding the London District, spoke to 4,000 wounded men from the London hospitals.

At the Mansion House Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade; Professor Paul Painleve, French Minister of Public Instruction and Inventions Concerning National Defense, and Emile Vandervelde, a Belgian Minister of State, delivered addresses. Afterward a local memorial of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, who lost his life in the sinking of the cruiser Hampshire, was unveiled.

The big meeting was reserved for the evening, when the Earl of Derby, Under Secretary for War, presided. Premier Asquith and A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, and others, made addresses.

King George telegraphed the heads of the Entente Allied States on the occasion of the second anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war as follows:

On this the second anniversary of the commencement of the great conflict in which my country and her gallant allies are engaged, I desire to convey to you my steadfast resolution to prosecute the war until our united efforts have attained the objects for which we in common have taken up arms.

I feel assured that you are in accord with me in the determination that the sacrifices our valiant troops have so nobly made shall not have been offered in vain, and that the liberties for which they are fighting shall be fully guaranteed and secured.

King George also sent the following message to King Albert of Belgium:

I desire to assure you of my confidence that the united efforts of the Allies will liberate Belgium from the oppression of her aggressors and restore to her the full enjoyment of her national and economic independence.

I also desire to convey my deep sympathy in the grievous trials to which Belgium is so unjustly subjected and which she has borne with such admirable fortitude.

Intercession services, attended by the members of the royal family, were held in Buckingham Palace. At Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral and at most of the churches throughout the country services also were held. Some of the large business establishments had special services during the morning for their employes.

Determined, Says Derby.

"We look forward with confidence to success and triumphant peace," was the conclusion of an inspiriting telegram from General Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British armies in France, read at a meeting in Queen's Hall tonight.

The Earl of Derby, Under Secretary for War, presided at the meeting, which was most enthusiastic and representative of all classes of society. Earl Derby read a telegram from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander in Chief of the British Grand Fleet, which was similar in tenor to that sent by General Haig. In a brief speech Earl Derby said:

"Notwithstanding our losses and the misery and anxiety caused by the war, the empire is just as determined as ever to see German militarism crushed. Although the end of the war may not be in sight, never have we stood in so favorable a position as tonight."

Premier Asquith got a tremendous reception when he moved a resolution expressing the inflexible determination of the people of London to continue the war to a successful end.

Referring to Germany's mistake and delusion in supposing that Great Britain would never join France and Russia in arms, the Premier said that never in the tangled and bungled web of German diplomacy had there been an error so crude in conception and so disastrously fatal to its authors. Proceeding to a review of the two years Premier Asquith said the war has breathed a new spirit into the British nation, while there was nothing more remarkable during the last year than the success with which the Entente Allies had developed a common policy and a united plan, which had resulted in the present successful and vigorous offensive on three fronts of the theatre of war.

"Our navy," the Premier continued, "with its ever-tightening grip is throttling the life of Germany, and never in history has there been such demonstrative proof of the command of the sea. The enemy is everywhere on the defensive. In no theatre has he attempted to regain the initiative, and there are signs of material weakening and exhaustion. That is all the more reason why the Allies

Continued on Page 3.

Kaiser Helps Reap German Harvest; Food Crisis Is Over, Says Batocki

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Emperor William is spending a brief holiday by helping in person to reap the bountiful harvest at the present great headquarters, thereby not only setting a good example of patriotism, but also keeping himself in physical trim. Divested of his field gray uniform, he is toiling whole afternoons in the heat of the sun and wielding a scythe in the rye fields with the muscular expertness of a peasant. He has acquired a healthy tan.

Publ.: interest in Germany has once more turned from the British offensive to the home harvest, which is regarded as of far greater importance to the outcome of the war.

The badly needed hot weather has at last set in and promises to continue. As a result the crop reports, which are pouring in from all parts of Germany, are increasingly optimistic. Bumper crops of rye, barley and oats are now being confidently predicted.

Herr von Batocki, the food dictator, showed today three telegrams from cities in the empire calling urgently for help to handle the avalanche of potatoes descending on them. He further said:

"In Berlin 1,200 carloads of potatoes arrived in three days, and we needed only 200. As a result we had to send a thousand carloads to other cities and to dessication plants to keep them from rotting." Herr von Batocki, who with his staff has already finished detailed plans for the 1917 food year and is now drafting economic measures for 1918 and for the transition period immediately after the war, added:

"I am sure now that we shall enter the next food year in the Fall of 1917 with a good reserve, because, first, we have had very good crops east and west. It is a fact that Germany has entered the third year of the war, not only with the food crisis safely passed, but with a marked improvement in the food conditions already noticeable all along the line. The reasonable anxiety, as the old food year neared an end, as to whether the fast diminishing food supplies, particularly potatoes and breadstuffs, could be made to last until the new food supplies became available, has completely disappeared in the last few days with the influx of new potatoes."

Herr von Batocki is one of the happiest men in Germany over the radical change in economic conditions, and it is a new and unexpected addition to his troubles that he is being overwhelmed with complaints over the rush of new potatoes which suddenly began to flood the larger German cities.

BERLIN, Aug. 4. (via London.)—The food situation in Germany is satisfactory, according to an official statement dealing with the economic status of the nation. The statement compares the harvests of 1914 and 1915, and says:

"The splendid organization of the distribution of bread and corn, as well as the system of economical consumption, and the storing of supplies, enabled us to overcome the unfavorable economic year of 1915-1916 without serious derangement of the life of our people. The present economic year promises to be even more satisfactory."

After denying reports of threatened famine or of restrictions that would endanger health, the statement concludes:

"Our meat supply is ample. An arrangement made with breeders guarantees a plentiful supply of pork. The fat ration of 90 grams a week per head, which is now allotted, is regarded as sufficient."

LANE IS SLATED FOR MEXICAN BOARD

Justice Brandeis and Dr. Tupper Also Now Under Consideration.

PUZZLED BY CARRANZA

First Chief's Reply to Washington Fails Specifically to Widen the Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President Wilson is reported to have under consideration the appointment of the following as the three American members of the proposed joint Mexican-American Commission, which is to seek a solution of the controversy between the two Governments growing out of American border raids and occupation of Mexican territory by General Pershing's military expedition:

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Dr. Henry Allen Tupper of New York.

While final decision respecting the personnel of the American section of the commission has not yet been reached, it was asserted tonight that the President's choice may be Secretary Lane, Justice Brandeis, and Dr. Tupper. Secretary Lane has given very careful consideration to every aspect of the Mexican situation. The President is believed to regard Justice Brandeis as an ideal man for such a commission. Dr. Tupper was appointed in August, 1912, as a Special Peace Commissioner of the International Peace Forum, and on four journeys to Mexico had conferences with the Federal and Constitutionalist Parties.

The Carranza members of the proposed commission were formally named in a note from the Carranza Government delivered by Señor Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador Designate of the Mexican Government, today to Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk. The Carranza Commissioners as previously announced in press dispatches will be:

Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance in the Carranza Cabinet and former confidential agent in Washington for the Carranza Government.

Alberto Pani, President of the Mexican National Railways.

Ignacio Bonillas, Sub-Secretary of the Department of Communications.

The note delivered on behalf of the Carranza Government today accepts the commission plan for the settlement of the controversy between the two Governments, but the English translation of the communication, as given out at the Mexican Embassy, says that instructions have been given to the three Mexican Commissioners to devote their attention "preferably to the resolution of the points mentioned in the previous note of this department."

This appears to be a rejection of the suggestion made in Acting Secretary Polk's note of July 28, that the commission consider other matters than the presence of American troops in Mexico, the formulation of a protocol covering future operations against bandits, and the investigation of the interests which may have promoted the border raids.

At a late hour this afternoon the State Department had not made its translation of the Carranza note, which was delivered in Spanish, and it was impossible for officials to determine whether the Carranza Commissioners would be barred from discussing matters other than those to which they were to give preference. It is not believed that the plan for the proposed joint commission will be upset by the apparent desire of the Carranza Government to have the present controversy receive preferential treatment at the hands of the joint commission.

After leaving the State Department today, Señor Arredondo said he expected to reach an agreement with Acting Secretary Polk by tomorrow with respect to the time and place for the meeting. Señor Arredondo suggested that Asbury Park or Old Point Comfort would be a satisfactory place for the sessions of the commission.

The text of the Mexican reply transmitted to the State Department by Ambassador Designate Arredondo follows:

Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the following note which I have just received from my Government:

"Mr. Secretary:

"In due reply to the courteous note of the Department of State, dated July 28, 1916, I have the honor to say to your Excellency that the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, in charge of the executive power of the Mexican Republic, congratulates himself upon the laudable efforts of the American Government to arrive at a solution of existing difficulties between the two countries, and, to that effect, considering it of the greatest importance that a prompt decision be reached of the points which have caused the existing differences between the United States and Mexico, referred to in the note of the Mexican

Continued on Page 4.

MAY NAME OSBORNE FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Tammany Considers Putting Up Sing Sing Warden to Defeat Seabury.

WAGNER BEGS TO STAY OUT

Senate Leader Pleads with Murphy Not to Make Him "the Goat" at the Primaries.

The name of State Senator Robert F. Wagner has been wiped from the Tammany slate as a candidate for the nomination for Governor, temporarily at least, and the name of Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing and archfoe of Tammany Hall, has been substituted. It is understood the Warden will have the hearty support of Tammany Hall.

This was one of the startling developments at a conference held yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's at which Tammany Leader Murphy was the central figure. Another development which staggered the Democratic leaders was the refusal of Senator Wagner to become Tammany's "goat" in the primaries next month. Tammany Hall and the Democratic leaders up-State allied with Tammany Hall are said to be determined to frustrate the plan of certain Democrats to make Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals the Democratic nominee for Governor.

Word came indirectly yesterday through a friend of Judge Seabury who visited Washington recently that the jurist will have, if not the backing, the good-will of the Wilson Administration in his fight for the nomination. Similar reports had been heard before the contest became as hot as it is at present, and had never been denied positively by men who are credited with being close to President Wilson. Should the report prove true, there is every likelihood that the factional strife which divided the party two years ago will flare up again, for the friends of Judge Seabury seem determined that he shall run, and Tammany and its up-State allies seem equally determined that he shall not be nominated.

At the conference at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon were, among others, Tammany Leader Murphy, Democratic National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, ex-Sheriff Thomas Foley, John H. McCooey, the Democratic leader of Kings; Thomas F. McAvoy, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall; ex-Fire Commissioner Nicholas J. Hayes, who is Tammany leader of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District; Michael J. Walsh, former Deputy Controller and Democratic leader of Westchester, and Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall.

Wagner Would Dodge Nomination.

Senator Wagner, who has been unwilling all along to enter the primaries and contend with Judge Seabury for the nomination, made a fervent appeal to the Tammany chieftain to "steer" the nomination away from him, if possible. He recalled the faithful service he had given to the party in the six years he has been the Democratic leader of the State Senate. He told Murphy and the other leaders that, there had never been a time when he had not jumped to the firing line at the first bugle call, and asked them if it was fair to reward his services by forcing upon him a nomination which might mean defeat on Election Day, as an end to his political career in the prime of life.

Senator Wagner reminded the Tammany leader that he had been virtually assured of a nomination for the Supreme Court this Fall, which would be as good as a certificate of election. He said he was willing to release Mr. Murphy from this pledge and return to his old post in Albany as leader of the Democratic delegation in the Senate, if his service was needed there.

Mr. Murphy, with a smile, reminded Senator Wagner that the demand for his nomination had come from up-State Democrats. This, however, did not change Senator Wagner's attitude. He told Murphy that he stood ready always to obey a party call, and that if this was a party call he would bow to the party will, but he did not regard it as such.

Senator Wagner, before he went to Delmonico's, had conferred with friends who had urged him not to sacrifice himself needlessly. They had pointed out to him that while he undoubtedly would be able to defeat Judge Seabury in the primaries with the backing of the organization, the defeat of the jurist would leave so much soreness behind that his supporters might decide to return to the irregularity that for the most part has marked their political past.

Senator Wagner, after he had made his appeal, left the conference much perturbed. It was after he had gone that the name of Warden Osborne was brought up by a Tammany man whose regularity has never been doubted. Much to the surprise of the conferees, Murphy

Continued on Page 4.

STRIKE BEGINS ON CITY SURFACE LINES; POLICE CALLED FOR DISORDER IN AN HOUR; THREATEN TIE-UP OF EVERY TRANSIT LINE

Street Railway Lines and Number of Men Affected by New York's Big Car Strike

On Strike — COMPANIES—	Motormen and Conductors.
New York Railways Company	3,200
Yonkers Railway Company	240
Westchester Electric Railroad Company	200
Union Railways Company, (Bronx)	600
Third Avenue Railroad Company	1,210
New York & Queens County Railroad Company	850
Total	6,300

(Passengers carried daily by these lines, est., 2,500,000.)

May Go On Strike	
Second Avenue Line	300

The New York Railways Company operates the following surface car lines in Manhattan:

Lexington Avenue, Fourth and Madison Avenue, Sixth and Amsterdam Avenue, Broadway and Columbus Avenue, Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, Seventh Avenue and Brooklyn, Eighth Avenue, Ninth Avenue, and the 145th Street, 116th Street, Eighty-sixth Street, Thirty-fourth Street, Twenty-third Street, Fourteenth Street, Eighth Street, and Canal Street Crosstown lines; Bleecker Street, Madison Street, and Metropolitan Crosstown lines.

The New York & Queens County Railroad Company is a subsidiary of the Interborough Company, and operates these eleven lines:

The Flushing line, from Fifty-ninth Street and the East River; the Dutch Kills line, from Fifty-ninth Street to Ninety-second Street, Long Island City; the Steinway line, from Fifty-ninth Street to North Beach; the Corona line, from Fifty-ninth Street to Flushing Bridge; the College Point line, from Manhattan to College Point; the line from the Long Island City end of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to Ninety-second Street; the line from the Ninety-second Street Ferry in Long Island City to Calvary Cemetery; the line from Flushing to Jamaica, and from the Long Island City end of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to the Bridge Plaza.

The Second Avenue line operates cars between Broadway and Worth Street and 129th Street and Second Avenue. The New York & Queens County line runs most of the surface cars in the northern part of Queens Borough.

The New York Railways Company has a mileage of 145.55 miles, the New York & Queens County Railroad Company, 75.09, and the Second Avenue line, 22.81.

SAYS WHITRIDGE CAUSED STRIKE

Service Board Finds Third Av. Head Ignored Arbitration Agreement.

HIS COUNSEL PROTESTS

Alfred A. Cook Holds President Forgot or Misunderstood Settlement Plan.

The Public Service Commission, which has been holding an inquiry in its offices at 120 Broadway into the events leading up to the strike of motormen and conductors employed by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, ruled yesterday that Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the company, was to blame for the strike.

The Commission found that Mr. Whitridge "either intentionally violated" an agreement he had made to arbitrate labor trouble with his employes, "or that he was so negligent in his duties to his stockholders, his employes and the public as to forget entirely his important agreement." But for this oversight or negligence on Mr. Whitridge's part the city would not be confronted with the present transit situation, the Commission held.

This statement, which was read by Chairman Oscar S. Straus, drew a protest from Alfred A. Cook, counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad Company. It also provoked an extended argument in which Mr. Cook, Chairman Straus, Commissioner Hayward, Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the Commission, and Louis Fridiger, counsel for the Carmen's Union, took part.

The hearing before the Public Service Commission has been going on for three days. The charge against Mr. Whitridge grew out of the testimony of Edward A. Maher, Sr., Vice President and General Manager of the Third Avenue Company, on Thursday that Mr. Whitridge had overlooked the fact, before sailing for Europe recently, that he had agreed with the Public Service Commission of the Second District in 1913, when there had been a previous strike on the company's lines in Yonkers, that he would arbitrate all future disputes with his men, or ask the Commission to pass on the question as to whether any issue between him and his men was arbitrable. This was the statement read by Mr. Straus yesterday:

Holds Whitridge Responsible.

"I think from the testimony that has been developed we have arrived at a point where the Commission is justified in making a preliminary summing up with a recommendation.

"Without making any formal finding at this time, we are of the opinion that the evidence already discloses a situation which the Commission feels should be brought to the attention of both parties.

"It appears that President Frederick W. Whitridge of the Third Avenue system in 1913 entered into an agreement with the men on the Yonkers and Westchester lines that all differences between them be arbitrated; and that even the question of whether or not a difference at issue was arbitrable should also be submitted to arbitration.

"There appears to be no dispute that the men on the Yonkers and Westchester lines not only were ready to arbitrate the differences between them, but that they asked for the opportunity to arbitrate them.

"Mr. Maher (Edward A. Maher, Sr., Vice President and General Manager of the Third Avenue Company) testifies that, in his opinion, Mr. Whitridge overlooked or forgot this agreement to arbitrate, so that on the 11th day of July the situation was that there was in existence an agreement to arbitrate all differences between the parties, and

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BIG FIRMS PLAN PRIVATE TRANSIT

Autos Will Carry Employes To and From Their Work in Event of Tieup.

BANK CLERKS IN HOTELS

Telephone Co.'s Motor Bus Service Already Started—River Craft to Aid.

In anticipation of the practical cessation of street car traffic throughout the city, many banks, department stores, wholesale houses, and other business concerns, are preparing to meet the problem of getting their employes to and from their places of business. As long as the elevated and subway systems are not included in the strike the problem will not be one of great proportions, but should the men on those systems quit work, as the strike leaders say they will, it will become so.

Many of the large corporations are arranging for private transit systems to get their employes to and from their homes, or in the case where those employes live out of the city to house and board them near their places of employment. Automobiles will be relied upon in the main.

The New York Telephone Company already has a system of motor buses running in the Bronx, and is organizing similar services for its employes in the other boroughs. The Adams Express Company will start a regular motor service.

Bank Clerks in Hotels.

The Lawyers Title and Trust Company will also rely, it is stated, on automobiles to get its employes to the company's office, 160 Broadway. The Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies have also taken time by the forelock and state that some system will be adopted which will result in the continuance of both of those services without impairment.

Several of the big banks will house their employes in hotels in the city, near the banks when possible, and when that is not possible, within a ten or fifteen minutes' automobile trip to the bank. Among the banks which it is said will rely on the hotels in solving the anticipated problem are the National Park, the Irving, the Liberty National, the Corn Exchange, and its various branches, the Guaranty Trust Company, and at least a dozen others.

Owners of several of the larger restaurants, it was said yesterday, were canvassing their neighborhoods to rent rooms and apartments in which to house waiters, cooks, and other employes during the strike. The owners of a well-known chain of restaurants have already arranged to house their employes near the restaurants in which they work, and to keep them there as long as the strike lasts.

The department stores in practically every instance operate scores of delivery automobiles and if necessary these vehicles will be used in the mornings and evenings to take clerks and other employes to and from their homes.

Milk companies, dairy lunches, delicatessin shops, cigar stores, and other businesses all realize the seriousness of the situation that is impending and are preparing to meet it.

River Craft Will Help.

River craft will play an important part in solving the traffic situation in the event of a strike. The Iron Steamboat Company announces that beginning today, in the event of a general tieup the boats will run between 129th Street and the Battery, the first boat leaving at 7 A. M., after which a regular schedule, to be announced later, will be adhered to.

Charles L. Dimon of 32 Broadway,

Continued on Page 3.

MADISON AVENUE FIRST HIT

Strikers Drive Conductors and Motormen from Service.

QUEENS MEN ALSO OUT

Long Island City Vote Carries the Strike to That Borough—Brooklyn Demands Ready.

POLICE PROTECTION READY

Strike Meeting Uproarious and Unanimous for Order to Stop Work on All Lines.

Hedley Says Cars Can Run if the Police Guard Them

Frank Hedley, General Manager of the New York Railways Company, issued this statement at 2 o'clock this morning:

"Mr. Shonts states that, in accordance with our anticipations, the meeting at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue was packed with men from outside districts. There were 150 men only of the New York Railways Company's employes there. As was also anticipated, the meeting voted unanimously for a strike on the lines of the New York Railways Company.

"Within fifteen minutes after adjournment of the meeting rioting began in various sections of the city, and has continued up to the present time.

"At 1:40 o'clock this morning Police Commissioner Woods decided to put a uniformed policeman on each car to protect crews and passengers. Relying on the pledged support of over 90 per cent. of our employes, and with the protection the company is now to receive, we will be able to restore our service, which was temporarily crippled because of the inability to get this police protection."

A strike of motormen and conductors on the twenty-three surface car lines of the New York Railways Company was voted by the carmen's union at two mass meetings in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, last night and this morning. Almost simultaneously motormen and conductors of the New York & Queens County Railroad also voted to go out on strike.

The first meeting in Lyceum Hall was attended by 2,000 men, a majority of whom were alleged by labor officials to be employes of the New York Railways Company. The vote to strike was passed unanimously. More than 500 motormen and conductors employed by this company attended the second meeting, which was called to order at 1 A. M., and these also decided by a unanimous vote to quit their cars.

The meeting of employes of the New York & Queens County Railroad was held in Morisse's Hall, Grand and Steinway Avenues, Long Island City. The vote to strike was taken at 2:30 A. M., after organizers of the carmen's union had made speeches.

At 2 o'clock this morning several of the most important lines of the New York Railways Company reported service badly crippled, although it was expected that conditions would improve as additional men reached the car depots. At that hour cars were just beginning to leave the big depot at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, after having been idle for more than an hour. Between midnight and 1:45 A. M. not more than three cars were sent out of that depot. The effect of this was to shut off surface line traffic entirely on the Broadway and Amsterdam line, on the Seventh Avenue line, and the Seventh Avenue and Brooklyn line.

Fewer cars than customarily leave at that hour were sent out of the depot at Fiftieth Street and Eighth Avenue, and persons traveling south on Broadway, below Forty-second Street, and down Seventh Avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, had to wait long at the street corners.

Similar conditions existed between midnight and 1:45 A. M. on Eighty-sixth Street, and few cars ran past Lyceum Hall at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, where the strike meetings were held.

Policemen were on guard along most of the car lines. Many pickets were in evidence, urging motormen and conductors to join the strikers.

Almost as soon as the strike was voted the police began to receive reports of disorder. Frank Hedley, General Manager of the New York Railways Company, telephoned to Headquarters at 11 o'clock that strikers were stoning cars of the company at Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, Eighty-sixth

Street and Lexington Avenue, and Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. Mr. Hedley asked that the reserves be sent to quell the rioters.

Strikers Stop Madison Av. Cars.

A crowd of 3,000 strikers, many of whom came, it was said, from Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, where there had been an early demonstration, appeared at the barns in Lexington Avenue, between Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Streets, just before midnight last night, and began to halt the cars as they came along. They shouted to the motormen and conductors to leave their posts, and many of them, apparently frightened by the numbers, obeyed. Officials of the company ordered other crews to run their cars into the barns, although their runs frequently had an hour or two more to go, fearing to let the cars proceed.

The strikers gathered stones from a heap in an excavation near the barns, and some were thrown, but no windows were broken, and the throng, on the whole, was good-natured, though determined to stop the cars.

Reserves from the East 104th Street Police Station under Inspector Morris were called, and after much trouble they drove the crowd back from the barn, establishing police lines at Ninety-seventh Street and at 102d Street. The strikers sent pickets north and south of these points, however, with orders to board the cars and notify the crews not to run by the barns.

Between midnight and 1 o'clock not a car proceeded south of the barns and only two cars went north, the crowd hissing and booing at the men who stuck to their posts.

One man was arrested on complaint of George Keegan, an Interborough inspector. He was John Henry, who said he was an express helper of 167 West 108th Street. He jumped upon a car when it halted in front of the barns and pulled the signal rope for the motorman to start. He was locked up in the East 104th Street station charged with disorderly conduct.

The Eighty-sixth Street Crosstown Line also felt the strike early. Some conductors refused to take passengers waiting at corners and ran their cars into the depots. Two cars passing the labor headquarters in Lyceum Hall were hooted by a great crowd. The motormen and conductors promised to join the strikers as soon as they had finished their trips and were not molested.

If the strike proves today to be as nearly complete as is promised by strike leaders, it will deprive Manhattan of all of its "green" cars, which operate through some of the most important parts of the city. Persons desiring to travel on surface cars will be restricted to the crippled service of the Third Avenue Company, whose employes declared a strike nearly two weeks ago, and to the Second Avenue Line, which may be tied up within twenty-four hours by a strike.

The action of the carmen's union last night extends the strike begun in Westchester County on July 22 over an additional 145.55 miles of track and directly affects nearly 1,500,000 persons who have been traveling on the cars of the New York Railways Company daily.

Motormen and conductors on the surface lines on Staten Island also have formulated demands and may vote to strike any time, according to officials of the Carmen's Union.

William R. Rand, Vice President and General Manager of the Staten Island lines, said last night that his men would not go out in a body, if at all. He had heard threats from some men hired to take care of the Summer rush, but none from regular employes. Union organizers called a meeting in Emerald Hall last night and about fifty or sixty of the new men attended. It is said that they had agreed to strike as soon as the big strike became an actuality in Manhattan.

No action has been taken by the employes of the surface lines of the B. R. T. in Brooklyn, but it was asserted last night by union officials that those men would quit their cars in a few days unless they received concessions demanded by the union in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Westchester County.

Contrary to union claims, Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, gave out a statement last night asserting that 98 per cent. of the motormen and conductors of that company had signed pledges of loyalty. The statement was accompanied by a facsimile of the pledge signed by these employes. It follows:

"Seeing false and malicious statements in the newspapers in regard to trouble between the company and the men, we desire to state that we, the men of the elevated and subway, are satisfied with existing conditions and that the best relations exist between us and the company. We also wish to express our thanks for the substantial increases in wages we received for the past two years. Any differences existing from time to time we prefer taking up direct with the officials instead of through outside sources."

Strike leaders said after the meeting in Lyceum Hall that the service employes of the subway and elevated lines would be the next to take action looking to a complete tie-up of all the transportation lines of the city.

If this is accomplished nearly 5,000,000 people using cars daily in New York City will have to walk or engage such private vehicles as can be had. As proof of their declaration that the Carmen's Union is in position to force a complete shut down of all lines, strike leaders announced last night that 1,000 firemen employed at railway power houses were ready to go on strike.

The Third Avenue Railways Company has not been able to run all of its cars since the strike began, although transportation on the lines of that company was partly resumed on all of its routes except the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown lines yesterday. The service on the lines of the Union Railways in the Bronx has been far below normal since the strike there was called. No cars have been run at all in Yonkers, Mount Vernon or New Rochelle since July 22.

The decision of the men who gathered in Lyceum Hall last night to strike followed the refusal of Frank Hedley, General Manager of the New York Railways Company, to deal with the union. This is the issue between the New York and Queens County Railroad Company and its employes and between the motormen and conductors and their employers on the other lines.

Mr. Hedley issued the following statement at midnight:

"The strike will probably be general, but we are prepared to meet any emergency. I knew of the strike vote as soon as it was taken. The meeting was attended by elevated, subway, and surface car foremen, who knew all the men. The highest estimate made by these foremen is that not more than 150 employes of the New York Railways Company attended the meeting."

Police Commissioner Woods and Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger detailed every policeman available to strike duty. The New York Railways Company intends to operate as many cars as it can this morning, and these policemen have been instructed to see that disturbers are promptly arrested. Employes of the company who remain faithful to it will, in the meanwhile, have opportunity to sleep in car barns, if they care for the privilege.

The strike, if effective, will impose untold hardships on business houses and firms with many employes. The New York Telephone Company already has made provision for its operators and will carry them from their homes to the exchanges in taxicabs and buses. Other corporations may make a similar arrangement, if the strike spreads to subway and elevated lines. In anticipation of the trouble there were great demands upon automobile agencies from large business concerns that want to be sure their employes are able to get to work at 8 o'clock, from persons who contemplated carrying the public for hire.

STRIKE VOTE UNANIMOUS.

Leaders Bring Meeting to a Head with Brief Speeches.

More than 2,000 men of the New York Railways Company voted to strike at the early meeting at Lyceum Hall, and there was not a ballot in opposition. The call for the vote came unexpectedly. Until William L. Collins, Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who presided, put the question, it had been supposed that no vote would be taken until after midnight, when a greater number of the employes of the New York Railways Company would be present. After the vote it was announced that an opportunity to vote on the same question would be given to other men some time after midnight, whenever all of them might be able to gather at the hall. It was predicted confidently that the result would be the same.

Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes had asserted that President Theodore P. Shonts and Vice President Frank Hedley would "receive the surprise of their lives" when reports were brought to them of the boast of Mr. Shonts and Mr. Hedley that they had received assurances that 94 per cent. of their men would remain loyal to the company.

The men cheered when they realized they had refuted the Shonts-Hedley statement, but there was no disorder. Every one appeared in the best good humor. Many of the men wore on their caps strips of cardboard, on which were the legends: "I walk" or "I won't ride in scab cars." Many of them amused themselves, in the early evening, by hanging from the windows opening into Eighty-sixth Street and yelling to the crews of crosstown cars that passed:

"Quit the cars! Come in here and vote! Come on! You're on your last trip!"

From the cars conductors and motormen grinned and waved back at the shouters, but they, after a shift of men and would not be off duty until 11 o'clock or later. Their fellows in the windows were off duty, and, until a strike was called, the men on the cars meant to take no chances.

Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, on which Lyceum Hall faces, were thronged with railway men and their sympathizers long before 8 o'clock. They jostled and pushed and grinned and laughed, but there wasn't even an argument and Captain Cray of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, on hand with twelve men to preserve order, commented, in apparent surprise:

"I haven't even seen a drunk. It's the most orderly crowd I ever got into."

There was nothing for the police to do until union men complained to the Captain that inspectors from the railway company were in the crowd making notes of the names of employes present. Then Captain Cray cleared the streets for a block each way from the hall and permitted no one to loiter there.

It was not until 8 o'clock that the carmen began to arrive. One shift turned in their cars then, and, apparently, all of them headed straight for the meeting place. Already there were nearly 500 men in the hall, but not one of these were motormen and conductors from the Third Avenue line who were already on strike.

The newcomers were greeted jovially by the strikers, and the answers which they returned were indicative of the sentiment they revealed in their vote.

"It's not the question of money," declared one of them. "If they don't recognize the union, every bit of trouble could be avoided; but the younger men will never give in, and it's a strike, sure."

Cheers for Mahon.

Collins called the meeting to order a few minutes after 8 o'clock and introduced W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association, as the first speaker. The men cheered him and Mr. Mahon began his speech by telling of the work of the last week, of the conferences with Mayor Mitchel and with labor men's organizations, and finally of the demands made by the men on the company, chief among them being the right to organize and recognition of the union when it should be organized.

"In the course of our negotiations," said Mr. Mahon, "Mr. Shonts declared that his men did not want organization and branded William Fitzgerald, our General Organizer, and myself as aliens. Mayor Mitchel asked me if it were a fact that you men did not want organization. I told him you men would have to decide that question for yourselves and it is to be decided at this meeting tonight.

"Now, if you do want organization, this is the time to decide on it. You have the right to say and you have the opportunity. I say to you as as officer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes that I am with you to the end if you want organization. If you don't want organization that ends it all and we will go about our business and help those who are organized. It is the object of this organization to better the condition of railway employes, and we will do all in our power to help you in this matter."

Mr. Mahon referred in detail to the charge that he and Fitzgerald were aliens and the additional charge that he was not an honest man, declaring it didn't make a particle of difference whether he was a good man or a bad man so far as either affected the right of the men to organize.

"However," he added, "I have served the Amalgamated Association for twenty-three years as its President and I defy anybody in this country to point out a dishonest act in my life. I may have made mistakes, but they were honest ones. If any one can point out a dishonest act on my part I'll resign."

Mr. Mahon was interrupted by the cheers of his audience, and after he had brought quiet again he shouted:

Men Roar Their Readiness to Quit.

"Don't let them bunco you with their talk and charges which have no foundation. The other day they made a slight increase of wages to you. Why? Because they had learned you were about to organize. The issue here tonight is whether or not you want to strike."

There were cheers as Mr. Mahon bowed himself from the room, and they were continued when James F. Howland, President of the State Federation of Labor, appeared, and also a degration from the Central Federated Union and the Women's Trade Union, headed by Edward C. Rybicki, who pledged the railway men the moral and financial support of 350,000 trade unionists and their families, making a total of 1,500,000 who, he said, had promised not to ride on a surface car while the strike was in progress.

William Fitzgerald kept the enthusiasm at high pitch with a speech in which he denied the charge that railway men had been intimidated into joining the strike movement, and asserted, to the contrary, the men who had pledged their loyalty to Mr. Shonts had been the victims of intimidation.

"They knew what would happen to them if the didn't make that pledge," he shouted.

Apparently the mood of the men, in the opinion of the expert organizers who were conducting the meeting, was nearly right for a vote, for Collins read over the demands which had been made on Mr. Hedley, and then read this reply from the Vice President and General Manager:

Aug. 4, 1916.

Mr. Thomas Doherty, Continental Hotel, Room 40, Forty-first Street and Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir—I received a communication by mail, dated Aug. 3, 1916, signed by Thomas Doherty, Michael J. Moore, Hugh Moore, William Mullin, Bernard McArdle, and Patrick McSweeney, all employes of the New York Railways Company, note carefully the contents of your communication and advise that I am now and at all times willing to meet the employes of the company.

I shall be glad to see you at my office, 165 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon, tomorrow, the 5th, inst.

Yours very truly,
FRANK HEDLEY,
Vice President and General Manager.

Make It Unanimous.

There was silence as Collins read and as he asked: "Shall we accept this?"

Then there was a shout of "No, no," and Collins continued:

"Then next in order is the question, shall we strike?"

The answer came in a roar. Men jumped up and threw their hats into the air. Others stamped and cheered. Neither Collins nor any one else could make himself heard for five minutes. Then a brass-lunged motorman named Murphy rose in the rear of the hall and in a bellow that carried over the uproar put the formal motion. Several men shouted to second it and Collins called for the vote by the raising of hands. Every hand in the room, apparently, was thrust into the air, and the vote was declared to be unanimous.

Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, admonished the men to be orderly and not to resort to violence. They were told to meet again this morning in the same hall at 10 o'clock, and Frayne added:

"You are not to go to the barns and take your cars out."

There was a general laugh.

Men began to gather for this meeting soon after midnight. Lines choked the stairway, trying to enter to sign the pledge to stand in the union. Groups blocked the sidewalk and streets for a block on each side of the hall and every man who passed in uniform was cheered.

Police Commissioner Woods and Deputy Commissioner Lord arrived soon after midnight, but there was little for the police to do. A single fight was all that interrupted the harmony of the occasion.

Police Break Street Blockade.

From the hall the new strikers drifted in groups to Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, where the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown cars pass. Presently there were between 3,000 and 4,000 men in the street, and they yelled and cheered, crying to the crews of passing cars:

"Put your car up. We've struck. It's all over. You'll be out in a few minutes. Come on. Get in with us. Drop that car."

Men ran beside the cars and plucked at the legs and arms of conductors on the running boards trying to drag them off. It was all good natured. No one seemed to want to hurt any one, to be violent, or to create disorder, but they succeeded in blocking traffic, scaring passengers, and upsetting the car crews.

The street was in a turmoil when a motor furniture van drove up and from it jumped fifteen policemen. The crowd broke and fled in all directions. Some stood their ground, crying to one another: "Don't run. They can't do anything to us. We didn't do anything."

The policemen were gentle, but they kept the crowd moving, especially when the original fifteen were reinforced by about 100 reserves from the East Fifty-first, East Sixty-seventh, and East Eighty-eighth Street Stations, who came marching up like a column of soldiers four abreast.

At Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street another crowd gathered, urging crews of Amsterdam and Columbus Avenue cars to join them. They got many encouraging replies, while others were non-committal.

Peaceful picketing was the only evidence that the transportation situation was tense as observed by reporters for THE TIMES, who patrolled the tracks in automobiles last night.

The humor of the men seemed excellent, even the most eager of them inclining to cheers rather than threats or violence. Policemen in uniforms and in plain clothes had been sprinkled plentifully about the streets, particularly at busy crossings, but they found little to do.

Subway and elevated trains were a little more crowded than usual, owing to the diminished service on the Third Avenue Railway Company's lines, but motor vehicle traffic was not noticeably heavier than on other nights.

SECOND STRIKE VOTE.

2,000 Make It Unanimous at Meeting Early This Morning.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning the employes of the City Railways Company who had been unable to attend last night's meeting in Lyceum Hall voted unanimously in that place to support the decision of their fellow-workers and go on strike. There were more than 2,000 men at the meeting. F. C. O'Brien, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association, presided.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and the men were inclined to be noisy, shouting and cheering each momment until Matthew J. Higgins, a general organizer from Boston, begged them to be quiet.

"Police Commissioner Woods is in the garage next door," said he, "and I want him to know that we are gentlemen and considerate of the persons of this neighborhood, who are sleeping now even though we are planning to go on strike."

Higgins spoke of the need of organizing and the benefits it would bring to the men. He said officials of the company had been misrepresenting things, and for years had been keeping the men down.

"You have heard what your President said," Higgins went on, "when he reported that 94 per cent. of the employes were loyal."

He could go no further, for a storm of protest arose from all parts of the hall.

"It's a lie," they shouted. "He doesn't represent us."

And again they roared in chorus that Mr. Shonts did not tell the truth. Higgins told of conditions under which the men could be punished for infractions of the rules. For example, he said a man could be on a car for nine hours, and if he took a little time to get a cup of coffee he might be suspended for this act for a week. He declared the company had organized, and now it was up to the men to organize for their own protection.

"If you vote to go on strike," he said, "and I am confident you are going to follow the lead of those who met earlier this evening, and voted to go out, I want you to be sure of one thing. I want you to see to it that when they take the cars out again, they take them out with Amalgamated men on them."

Joseph McLoughlin, President and Business Manager of the Amalgamated Union of Troy, N. Y., took the men to task for letting the men in small cities up-State beat them, both in fighting and in organizing. He was frequently interrupted by cries, the men declaring they intended this time to fight to a finish. There was cheering when he said:

"The country is now in such a condition the companies will not be able to get men to run the cars."

There was more cheering when he pledged the financial support of 10,000 union men in New York State.

Mr. O'Brien read the demands on Mr. Hedley and the reply, as had been done at the earlier meeting, and the men shouted in reply that they intended to strike.

"Let's do this in an orderly way!" shouted O'Brien, who then put the question and called for a rising vote. Every man stood up, and there was quiet until O'Brien announced, solemnly:

"It is unanimous. You are now on strike."

Then there was a cheer as the men began to file out of the hall, stopping first to sign the oath that bound them to the association and committed them to the course for which they had voted.

ASK MAYOR'S HELP.

New York Railways Men Present Request for Protection.

Before going to the strike-vote meeting in Lyceum Hall, William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the carmen's union, said:

"Fifty per cent. of the motormen and conductors of the New York Railways Company are members of the Amalgamated Association. If they vote to strike they will do so voluntarily and without coercion by the union.

"Seventy-five per cent. of the motormen and conductors of the New York & Queens County Railroad are also organized, and will vote according to their sentiments.

"Practically all of the motormen and conductors of the Richmond Light, Heat, and Power Company, which runs street cars on Staten Island, are members of the union.

"Employes of the Interborough have been registering all day at various halls in this city, and will make demands.

"The motormen and conductors of the Second Avenue Railroad Company have formulated demands and will act as soon as they think it wise.

"All of these traction employes will vote without dictation from the officers of the carmen's union. The statement issued by Theodore P. Shonts, that we will coerce men into intimidating them, is falsehood. We will not pack any meetings and will permit the men to decide for themselves what they want to do."

Fitzgerald made this statement in the face of a request of 120 motormen and conductors of the New York Railways Company who went to City Hall yesterday and asked Mayor Mitchel to give them protection while running cars if a strike should be called. The men handed the Mayor a statement to the effect that they represented the sentiments of 2,433 out of 3,154 motormen and conductors employed by the New York Railways Company.

We Want Protection, Says "Rusty."

The delegation was headed by Frederick Livingston, known to his fellow-workers as "Rusty" Livingston, a conductor on the Lexington Avenue line.

"We want to stick by our jobs," Livingston told the Mayor. "We have been treated fairly. We have recently got an increase in wages, and we are satisfied. All we want, Mr. Mayor, is to help the public and to be sure of protection while we are running our cars. We don't believe in violence, and you can see that many of us have been in the employ of the company for a long time by the gold braids on our sleeves.

"Some of us are going to be hurt if a strike is called. There is a great big bottle with my name on it all ready for me somewhere uptown, and it's going to come right at my head. I know that, but I'm going to stick, and so are the others who are represented by us."

Mayor Mitchel told Livingston that he and others who remained loyal to the company would receive protection and that the city was not taking sides, but was interested in preserving order.

"You will see by this table, showing an investigation made by the company among its men, that about 94 per cent. of the motormen and conductors interviewed by the company are willing to stick on their jobs," said Livingston. He handed the Mayor the table, which showed that the agents of the New York Railways had interviewed 2,568 of its employes, and that of these 2,435 had signed pledges of loyalty to the company. One hundred and forty-five motormen and conductors had refused to sign, and 588 motormen and conductors had not been seen.

"You may rest assured that the entire available force at the City Hall and at the Police Department will give you protection," said the Mayor. "You may rest assured that the City of New York will discharge its obligations to its people."

The delegation then left, after thanking the Mayor. The men attracted such a crowd in lower Broadway that traffic was halted, many of the spectators thinking them strikers.

Frank Hedley, General Manager of the New York Railways Company, had, in the meanwhile, sent a letter to the committee of six which had submitted the demands of the union, asking the men to meet him in the offices of the New York Railways Company, 165 Broadway, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

"I wrote to them as employes of the company, and not as members of any union," he said. "The New York Railways Company is always willing to deal with its employes, and these six men are our employes. I do not know, of course, if they will accept the invitation."

Mahon Extends Hours of Grace.

The letter inviting the men to call was sent by Mr. Shonts to John Doherty, Chairman of the committee, at the Continental Hotel, by special messenger. It reached the hotel, which is the headquarters of the strike leaders, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, an hour before the time limit set by the union had expired.

William D. Mahon, President of the union, waited until 3 o'clock before giving out a statement. That was the hour set by the organization at which, if the demands were not accepted by the New York Railways Company and the New York & Queens County Railroad Company, a strike vote by the men was to be ordered.

"Well, the time is up," said Mahon, when reporters asked him for a statement, "but we will be lenient with the companies. If they send word before the meetings are called to order tonight, accepting our terms, we will consider the limit of grace extended. If by that time the companies still refuse to deal with the men, the decision will rest with those who attend the meetings."

Mahon had a conference in the afternoon with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. The latter told reporters that the organization he represented stood to a man behind the carmen.

"The American Federation of Labor is anxious to see an adjustment of these differences in order that traffic may not be suspended," said Mr. Gompers. "I had hoped that the employers would take a broadminded view of the situation and deal with these men as members of the organization, but if the employers want a demonstration of strength, the men will give it to them. Of that I am sure."

Mr. Gompers was asked if he intended to see either Mr. Hedley or Mr. Shonts with the view of urging a settlement, and he said he did not. Mr. Gompers added that he had received reports from agents of the American Federation of Labor that a majority of the employes of the two street car companies were enthusiastically in favor of organizing.

Says Pledges Were Forced.

Mr. Fitzgerald, entering the hotel at this point, was again asked how the union hoped to call an effective strike when a majority of the employes of the New York Railways Company had signed pledges of loyalty, as shown by the table prepared by the company and handed by the delegation to the Mayor.

"These pledges were not fairly obtained," he said. "The men were compelled to sign them. How can a man refuse when his employer says 'sign here,' with the understanding that if he refuses he will lose his position.

"I know for a fact that most of these pledges were obtained in this way. Several of these men who had signed pledges came to Lyceum Hall and told me so, and, notwithstanding the pledge, enrolled in the union. Yesterday was pay day on the lines of the Interborough Company, and every man who got his money was asked at the time his envelope was given to him to sign a pledge of loyalty.

"If you were an employe of the company and wanted to organize ever so much would you dare to refuse to sign under those conditions? The pledges mean nothing, and if the men want to organize they will do so, and if they want to strike they will do so regardless of pledges."

The report that a majority of the employes of the New York Railways Company had declared in favor of their employers was ridiculed by P. J. O'Brien, Fifth International Vice President of the carmen's union.

O'Brien said he had been in Mozart Hall, 328 East Eighty-sixth Street, when more than 300 employes of the company had registered with the union.

"And you can see they are still coming," he said, pointing to a crowd of men said to be employes of the company.

In the crowd, made up mostly of young men, there were many who had been taken on for the Summer months.

"Mr. Wood's answer to the demands of the union made yesterday," said Mr. Haley, "is entirely unsatisfactory."

POWER HOUSE MEN TO AID.

Coroner Healy Says 1,000 Firemen and Others May Strike.

Coroner Timothy Healy, who is President of the International Stationary Firemen's Association, said last night that the firemen in the railway power houses had the same grievances as the carmen, and in case of a strike of the motormen and conductors they would probably assist the cause by striking also. A strike of the firemen and other power house employes would affect about 1,000 men, he said.

"The firemen are now getting $2.50 a day for seven days," Coroner Healy said, "and the oilers, tenders, and other helpers $2.25. About 25 per cent. of the men now belong to the union, and more are coming in all the time."

Strike leaders in Mount Vernon announced yesterday that through the efforts of Henry Wildberger, Jr., business agent of the Electrical Workers' Union in that place, and Hugh Franey of the Bronx, a poll of the employes of the Edison Company operating the power houses from which the roads of the Metropolitan district derive their power had been taken, which shows that 75 per cent. of the men have agreed to go on a sympathetic strike if it is called. The strikers assert that this would bring about a complete suspension of work in the power plants and a complete tie-up of every line of transportation, surface, subway, and elevated, in New York City.

It was said that the car strikers would confer with the agents of the Prudential Insurance Company who are on strike and that the members of the Trolleymen's Union holding policies in the Prudential would change their policies so as to reduce the business of the company. The City Council of New Rochelle has requested the trolley companies and the strikers to submit their differences to the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation.

OFFER 4,000 STRIKEBREAKERS.

Three Agencies Say Men Are Ready in Several Cities.

Three strikebreaking agencies, it was stated last night, are ready to bring several thousand motormen, conductors, and other street car operatives into the city whenever called upon by the officials of the street car companies affected by the strike.

The number to be brought from Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities is said to be about 4,000. They will be housed and boarded by the companies. It was rumored yesterday that the first squad, numbering 300, had arrived from Philadelphia yesterday and that 500 more would arrive this morning.

Arrangements to feed the men who are expected to break the strike were made yesterday afternoon at the barns of the Third Avenue Line at 129th Street and Harlem River. In the event the strike become general, messrooms will be established in every car barn in the city.

The fact that little disorder has marked the progress of the strike to date has been due, in the opinion of the police, to the fact that professional strikebreakers have not yet been called upon to operate the cars.

STRIKE MAY HOLD MITCHEL.

Plattsburg Visit Will Be Deferred Unless Fight Is Settled.

Because of the street car strike, Mayor Mitchel is likely to forego his intention of spending a month at the Plattsburg military camp. The Mayor had planned to enter the camp on Aug. 7 and had made arrangements to leave the city tonight on an automobile trip through the Adirondacks. He had also made a reservation on a train for Plattsburg one day next week.

He said yesterday that he had given up the projected automobile trip but might go to the camp any day next week up to Thursday. If the strike is not settled by that time he will give up all idea of going to the camp until September.

MERCHANTS ACT FOR PEACE.

Association Urges That the Public Be Spared a Transit Tie-Up.

Under direction of the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Association, President William Fellowes Morgan sent a letter yesterday to Mayor Mitchel, Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, the heads of the various transit companies, and William D. Mahon, in which he said:

"It is clear that the party whose rights would be affected by a general transit strike is the public. The cessation of transportation would paralyze commerce and industry, and directly affect every man, woman, and child, including the great army of wage earners who must reach their places of work each morning."

Mr. Morgan then suggested that the Public Service Commission continue its investigation, and promptly make a statement to the public of the exact issues; that the Mayor call representatives of both sides together in an effort to effect an amicable settlement, and that in the meantime there should be no interruption to transportation facilities.

FORCED TO WALK TO YONKERS.

Auto Bus Men Strike in an Effort to Drive Out Jitneys.

Hundreds of persons who live in Yonkers and work in New York had to walk two miles last night from the subway terminal at 242d Street and Broadway to Getty Square when the crews of twenty automobile buses that had been taking the place of the trolley cars went on strike. By their strike the bus drivers hoped to force the police to restrain the owners of jitney automobiles from taking their trade.

The strike didn't accomplish its object, as the police refused to interfere. The smaller cars, though they were loaded until they ran on their wheel rims, were unable to carry all those who sought to ride.

The bus owners are all members of the Sight Seeing Association of New York, and came to Yonkers when the trolley strike began, from Coney Island. They returned to Coney Island last night.

ULTIMATUM IN PHILADELPHIA.

Carmen Serve Demands on Transit Co. and Ask for Arbitration.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes No. 477 announced tonight that it had sent an ultimatum to Thomas E. Mitten, President of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, demanding that he agree to arbitrate the grievances of the men by noon tomorrow. The committee asserted that a strike would be called immediately if this demand was not met.

The committee was in secret session tonight until 10:30 o'clock, and having heard no word from President Mitten then made public the carmen's demands and expressed a willingness to have Mayor Smith serve as arbiter.

The demands are that all motormen and conductors shall be paid 40 cents an hour flat rate, with time and a half for overtime.

That all runs be straight runs, with no swings or split added to make up the day's time.

That all grievances between the company and its employes be settled by a committee which shall be selected by the union.

That all members serving in any capacity for the union shall be allowed time off for this duty, and not lose their rights of seniority thereby.

The ultimatum followed several meetings of the members of the union, the first of which began on Thursday night and the last early this morning. The members of the union voted to strike and delegated to the Executive Committee full power to issue the call whenever that body saw fit.

The Rapid Transit Company says it has 4,700 men on its payroll in the class of laborers involved in the present trouble. President Flynn of the carmen's union says there are 6,000 such employes. The company said only 15 per cent. of the employes were members of the union. President Flynn said tonight that 52 per cent. were members of the union.

THIRD AV. COMPANY KEEPS CARS MOVING

Service Is Maintained on All but the 28th and 29th Street Crosstown Lines.

SOME EX-EMPLOYES RETURN

These and Loyal Men Serve as Motormen and Conductors—Few Strikebreakers Used.

The Third Avenue Railway Company, which operates the red surface cars in Manhattan and the Bronx, had cars operating yesterday over all its lines except the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street crosstown tracks.

On some lines, notably the Fifty-ninth and the 125th Crosstown, the service at times approached the normal. On other lines the cars ran at intervals of anywhere from ten minutes to half an hour. Today a still further improvement in the service is promised.

The service over the lines of the system was at its best during the mid-afternoon hours. In that period cars were running on every line in both Manhattan and the Bronx, except the two crosstown lines in Manhattan over which no effort has been made to restore service. Between 4:30 and 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon a TIMES reporter saw thirteen cars pass Lenox Avenue and 125th Street, six of the cars being of the crosstown service and the other seven of the Third and Amsterdam Avenues service.

On the Broadway line the headway, when the maximum number of cars were running, according to police observers, was between five and twenty minutes.

On Forty-second Street the cars ran during the day at intervals of from six to fifteen minutes, and the same state applied, it was said, to the service over most of the lines in the Bronx. Only a few cars were operated at any time during the day over the Canal and Grand Street tracks, and the same condition existed on the Belt Line.

On the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown line cars ran on a two-minute schedule during the greater part of the day.

The total number of cars operating over the entire Third Avenue system was not made public by the company, but the number according to the police was somewhere between 200 and 300 during the early afternoon hours. Last night cars ran only at infrequent intervals over any of the lines, while on certain lines in the Bronx and some of those in Manhattan the service was entirely suspended after dark.

Most of the cars which were in operation yesterday were manned, it was said, by men who had either refused to strike or who had previously been in the service of the company and had returned to its service to help out in the present emergency. Few strikebreakers, it was said, had been employed up to the present time.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger was told yesterday morning that about 50 per cent. of the Third Avenue Company's rolling stock in the Bronx was in operation. The report to Police Headquarters stated that out of about 250 cars operated in normal times in the Bronx, 130 were running. The same report stated that in Manhattan only about sixty cars out of a total of more than 500 were then in operation. This number, however, was increased by at least fifty cars later in the day.

No serious disorder was reported from any of the strike zones up to 9 o'clock last night. About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon one of the few Grand Street cars running was held up by a crowd at Wooster and Grand Streets, several of the disturbers throwing stones through the window of the car. The police restored order quickly and arrested Leo Schaefer and Louis Eigenwach, both of whom were said to be striking conductors.

QUEENS MEN WALK OUT.

Vote at Early Morning Meeting to Join Car Strike.

The decision by the employes of the New York & Queens County Railroad to strike was reached by them at 2:30 o'clock this morning, notwithstanding the pleas of Stuart Morrison, who addressed the meeting as the representative of Mayor Mitchel. Mr. Morrison urged the men to think of the inconvenience such a strike would cause, and he asked them not to quit their cars unless they felt that no other alternative was open to them.

There were about 300 men at the meeting and the resolution to strike was adopted unanimously.

Peter J. Rooney, an organizer of the carmen's union, and John R. Reardon, a member of the Executive Board of that organization, urged the men not to return to their cars this morning. William Collins, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, also addressed the men, telling them the organization represented by him would support them in their fight.

The vote to strike did not interfere with car service in Queens early this morning, as it was said by the men who voted to go on strike that no cars would be running after 8 o'clock.

President Haley of the union addressed the men and told them if they voted to strike that they must not, under any consideration, resort to violence. He advised them to remain calm and not to molest any men who might be engaged to take their places on the cars. William B. Fitzgerald, the organizer, was late, and a recess was taken to wait for him, as he was to address the men, after which the strike vote was taken.

POLICE WILL GUARD N. Y. RAILWAYS CARS

Uniformed Men to Ride on Each One; Others to be on Duty at Company's Depot.

PROVISION FOR RESERVES

Schmittberger Issues Orders to All Captains Concerning the Disposition of Forces.

Precaution has been taken by the Police Department to prevent disorders in the event of a strike of the motormen and conductors. Policemen in uniform will be placed on all cars of the New York Railways Company this morning, and its car depots will be guarded. The following orders were issued yesterday by Chief Inspector Schmittberger to all district Captains:

Beginning at 8 A. M. you will use one platoon in your district, to be divided into two platoons for patrol and reserve duty, to alternate every six hours, giving the men as much relief as possible during their reserve tours. The other two platoons will be used as strike platoons, and will relieve each other at six-hour intervals. In case of emergency these men may be used as necessary, giving them as much relief as possible.

An official of the Second Avenue Railroad Company called on Inspector Schmittberger yesterday afternoon and told him that strikers and members of the carmen's union had boarded cars of the company and had urged motormen and conductors to join the organization and to go on strike if necessary. The men approached were frequently threatened, the official informed Mr. Schmittberger, the latter told reporters.

The Inspector assured his caller that the same precautions taken on the lines of the New York Railways Company would be extended to the Second Avenue Company, and that as far as the police were able, protection would be given to men who wanted to remain at work.

Colonel Daniel Appleton, at one time connected with the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard, also called at Police Headquarters yesterday and discussed the strike situation with Commissioner Woods. Colonel Appleton said the return of the Forty-seventh Regiment on Infantry, National Guard, from Camp Whitman had nothing to do with the threatened tie-up of the surface cars.

MAHON'S WESTERN RECORD.

No Evidence to Implicate Him in the San Francisco Bomb Throwing.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, received a telegram yesterday from Charles M. Fickert, District Attorney in San Francisco, saying that Thomas Mooney, under indictment for the murder of eight persons in the San Francisco Preparedness Parade explosion, had been employed by William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, as an organizer. Mooney is also charged with other acts of violence in preparation for the recent car strike in San Francisco.

When told of the telegram, Mr. Mahon issued a statement admitting that Mooney had been employed by his association to organize the carmen of San Francisco, but declaring that he had never been authorized to commit acts of violence.

On July 27 it was announced from San Francisco that six alleged dynamiters were in custody and that the arrest of Thomas Mooney, a labor agitator, was expected hourly. It was in Mooney's house that the police found, they said, bomb materials and a record of dynamite stolen from quarries and of structures dynamited. The District Attorney's office said there was no doubt in its mind that the bomb explosion was an attempt to punish a body of street railway men, marching in the parade, who several weeks before had balked Mooney in an attempt to bring about a strike. The street car men were in the parade only a short distance from the point where the explosion occurred.

The telegram from San Francisco read:

San Francisco, Aug. 4, 1916.

Theodore P. Shonts, New York:

You are correctly informed. I have documentary evidence showing that Tom Mooney, indicted here for murder of eight persons killed by the explosion of a bomb during the recent preparedness parade, is an accredited agent of W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, and was in constant correspondence with him in reference to San Francisco conditions. I have evidence that Mooney dynamited an electric tower of the power plant supplying the street car system of San Francisco with current for the purpose of crippling the system prior to the strike, and that soon after the strike in San Francisco the bomb throwing occurred. Mooney's expense account was sent to Mahon.

CHARLES M. FICKERT,
District Attorney, San Francisco.

Mr. Shonts sent a copy of the telegram to Mayor Mitchel, who said he regarded it only as information and would take no action concerning it.

In his statement Mahon said in part:

"Thomas Mooney of San Francisco has never been employed by the Amalgamated Association except in San Francisco. I never met or heard of Mooney until November, 1915, when I was in San Francisco at the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Mooney called on me and wanted me to allow him to attempt to organize the street car men that were working for the one company in San Francisco which are unorganized."

Mr. Mahon then told of Mooney's application to the carmen's union for permission of the local to accept recommendations and indorsements he sent in, and the final decision to employ him, and to allow him only 'egitimate expenses to be paid upon presentation of receipted voucher for each item. He said that only $200 was sent to Mooney, but that it was decided to put up $60,000 to pay strike benefits to the men if their strike should be indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council. Closing his statement, Mr. Mahon said:

"This association never employed Mr. Mooney or any other person to commit any act of violence of any kind, and it never will so long as I am connected with it. We are a trade union, chartered under the laws of the American Federation of Labor. All our work has been open and aboveboard and will continue to be so."

No Evidence Implicating Mahon.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—"I do not for a moment believe that Mahon had any knowledge of the bomb plot that took nine lives in the preparedness parade," said District Attorney Charles M. Fickert.

"But Mooney's files show that he wrote many letters to Mahon and was acting under instructions from him in the attempt to organize the street railway strike here. Mooney sent his expense bills to Mahon to be paid.

"We have a lot of evidence that Mooney dynamited the power line towers at San Bruno on the morning of June 11 to st

RUSSIANS PUSH NEARER TO KOVEL

But Germans Win Long, Savage Battle for Village on Tributary of the Stokhod.

AUSTRIANS LOSE NEAR BRODY

Heir to Austrian Throne Reorganizing Carpathian Army with Germans and Turks.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Russian troops which crossed the Stokhod on the line of the Kovel-Sarny Railroad a few days ago advanced yesterday to the Stavok River, a left tributary of the Stokhod, where a terrific battle is in progress for the village of Rudka-Mirynskala, nineteen miles from Kovel. After it had changed hands several times the Germans during the night forced the Russians to evacuate it.

An idea of the desperate character of the fighting here is given by two official reports. The first one, given out by the War Office this morning, said:

On the River Stavok, a left tributary of the Stokhod, our detachments fought their way to the river, where an obstinate engagement took place for the village of Rudka-Mirynskala. Bayonet fighting took place in the streets, and, although the village changed hands several times, it finally remained in our possession. All enemy attempts to dislodge us ended in failure. The enemy was forced back behind the River Stavok, and we took 600 German prisoners and captured twelve machine guns.

Forced to Give Village Up.

Tonight's bulletin reads as follows:

On the outskirts of Rudka-Miryanskala, which forms a salient position on the River Stavok, there was desperate fighting the entire night, the enemy having approached the village from three sides and launched repeated counterattacks. Having repulsed these attacks, we, toward 3 o'clock in the morning, evacuated the village and retired from four to six hundred yards further to the east.

Continuing, the official statement says:

In the region of Lubieszow, (northwest of Kovel,) our detachments crossed to the left bank of the River Stokhod and took a series of heights on which they fortified themselves.

South of Brody, (Galicia,) on the line of the Rivers Sereth and Graberki, General Sakharoff's troops made a hot attack and took 1,300 prisoners. An explosion of heavy shrapnel in Brody killed Father Ouspinsky, a regimental chaplain.

For the first time in the German official communication concerning the operations in the Russian theatre "the front of Field Marshal Archduke Karl" is mentioned. The Archduke, who is heir presumptive to the Crown of Austria, was a year ago on the Italian front in command of the Austro-Hungarian Army on the isonzo River. Apparently he has taken over the defense of the Carpathian region and is reorganizing General Pflanzer's shattered army with a stiffening of Germans and the reinforcements of Turkish soldiers and sailors, whose arrival in Lemberg was announced last week, in an effort to stem the Russian advance threatening the Galician capital.

German Official Report.

The text of the statement issued today by German Army Headquarters follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Northwest of Postavy we forced the enemy by our fire to abandon some advanced trenches, and we repulsed in the region of Spiagla, between the Narocz and Wisziev Lakes, advances against our field post positions.

On the Serwetsch, east of Gorodische, and on the Shara, southeast of Baranovichi, there were lively hand grenade battles.

Near Lubieszow, (northeast of Kovel,) strong enemy attacks again failed.

In the Sitowiczewielich sector fierce battles are developing, during the course of which the enemy penetrated the village of Rudka-Mirynskaia and the adjoining lines. During a counter-attack German and Austro-Hungarian battalions, together with parts of the Polish Legion, completely recaptured the lost territory. They took 361 prisoners, captured several machine guns, and completely repulsed the renewed Russian attacks.

Further south and near Ostrov and in the region to the east of Sviniusky enemy enterprises did not proceed beyond the initial stage as the result of our fire.

Front of Field Marshal Archduke Karl: There were no special incidents to report. In the Carpathians German troops gained ground in the region of Kopilas.

TEUTON RESERVES USED UP.

Austrians, Especially, Have Lost Heavily in Stokhod Battles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Times prints the following dispatch from Stanley Washburn from the Stokhod front, Aug. 3:

"There have been no important changes in the lines on this front during the past few days, although the Germans have been making a number of futile counterattacks on the various portions of the front. The Kashovska movement, after advancing eight miles west of Stokhod, has, for the moment, stopped and the troops are now fortifying their positions. The Austro-German losses have been extremely heavy, especially those of the Austrians, the Forty-first Honved Division being cut to 4,000, and the Fourth Austrian Division to 2,000.

"It is impossible to analyze the Teuton formations, as new divisions seem to be composed of many diverse elements taken from various places and lumped in newly organized units. It seems probable that three new Teuton divisions have arrived during the last week and one is reported as having come from France. Prisoners say the German losses likewise have been heavy, the reserves brought up being already consumed. There are reports from prisoners that stores and heavy gun are being evacuated from Kovel. The safest course, however, is to assume that the Teutons will hold their lines until the last gasp as long as they can continue to bring up reserves.

"The German fliers during the past week have begun a campaign which can only be characterized as pure murder. Every day there are bomb raids here. Machines fly as low as possible, pouring machine gunfire into the panic-stricken populace, which bears the brunt of all these attacks. Today's toll was eleven killed and forty wounded. The latest form of bomb employed is one filled with fragments of broken glass, one of which killed a girl not far from my house. One bomb fell nearer still, a fragment striking the roof of my quarters. The hospitals here are also being bombed daily, the English hospital having suffered already twice from this atrocious practice. Many wounded have been killed by bombs.

"A still more atrocious practice has lately been adopted. Airmen sweep down and drop bombs on the high roads behind the lines. Two days ago a German airman on a stretch of road between here and Lutsk, which is open country, discovering an unprotected column of ambulances plodding through the dust, planed down just above it and opened fire with a machine gun, killing twenty wounded men within. These carts with their canvas covers are unmistakable, and this act can only be characterized as wanton murder.

"It is unbelievable that the German higher authorities approve of these acts of aerial piracy. Certainly such atrocious deeds could be formally presented to the attention of the German Government through neutral channels. The daily scenes in the hospitals of little children with bandaged heads and dying women tend only to increase the morale of the Russians, while they have not the slightest military value."

SEIZE AMERICAN PROPERTY.

Turks Have Confiscated Missionary Centres in Several Towns.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue, gave out a statement last night stating that a missionary, who recently left Turkey, brought word that the Turkish Government has confiscated more than $500,000 worth of American property in the central part of the empire. The letter which tells of the confiscation reads in part:

"As you probably know, all our property has been requisitioned by the Turks at Marsovan, Sivas and Caesarea and the missionaries have all been forcibly sent to Constantinople. Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of American property at Marsovan alone has fallen into their hands.

"The Marsovan girls saved by Miss Willard are now all lost again. This is very hard for us to bear. The girls and women, who were being cared for by missionaries in Caesarea, were forced to become Mohammedans the same day they were taken."

The committee also gave out a statement by the Rev. Dr. Robert M. Larabee, who arrived in New York a few days ago from Turkey and Persia. In part he said:

"When I left, the forward drive of the Russian troops through Persia toward Mosul and Bagdad led all to expect the driving out of the Turks from the whole Kurdish section. I was greatly disappointed, however, on reaching here to find that on account of the heat of the Mesopotamian region the Russian Army had had to withdraw to a higher altitude. No doubt the campaign will be continued in the Fall, when cooler weather prevails, and there is no question whatever but that the forces advancing under the Grand Duke Nicholas's personal direction will make great progress."

The French Offensive Northeast of Verdun

In some of the fiercest fighting seen around Verdun since the great battle for the fortress began five and a half months ago the French troops yesterday captured the Thiaumont Work (2) twice within twelve hours, holding it finally against all attacks. On Wednesday the French forced their way into the village of Fleury, (3,) but were driven out again that night. Yesterday the French returned to the attack and succeeded in reoccupying the greater part of the village. Preparations for the assault on the Thiaumont Work were made by an advance along the Meuse from Bras north to the wood lying east of Vacherauville. (1,) where General Nivelle's troops succeeded in taking several German trenches.

FRENCH RETAKE THIAUMONT WORK

Continued from Page 1.

simultaneously on the northwest and on the southeast, and was entirely occupied by our troops after a brilliant action. The number of prisoners taken in the course of this action and so far counted exceeds 650. This brings up to 1,750 the total number of unwounded prisoners taken by us on the right bank of the Meuse since Aug. 1.

About the same time we delivered in the region of Le Chenois a sharp attack which enabled us to recover the greater part of the ground lost by us the day before yesterday.

On the rest of the front there was intermittent cannonading.

Aviation: During the night of Aug. 2 and 3 our battle aeroplanes dropped projectiles on the stations of Hem and Noyon. This morning an enemy aeroplane dropped a bomb on Nancy. There were no victims and no damage was done. Pont-à-Mousson also was bombed, but to no effect.

Berlin Reports Capture of Fleury.

BERLIN, Aug. 4. (via London.)—The village of Fleury, north of Verdun, was regained by the Germans this morning, it was officially announced today by the German Army Headquarters. The situation at Fleury and in its vicinity, the statement adds, now is the same as it was before the French attack.

The text of the statement follows:

Last night the French succeeded in taking possession of our positions in the village of Fleury and south of the Thiaumont Work. Our counterattack, delivered early this morning, put us in complete possession again of the village of Fleury and the trenches west and northwest of this village.

Enemy attacks southwest of the Thiaumont Work and against our positions in Le Vaux-Chapitre and the mountain forests were repulsed last night with heavy losses to the enemy. The situation is now again exactly the same as before the French attack, which was carried out with very strong forces.

ONLY BIG GUNS BUSY ALONG SOMME FRONT

British Aeroplanes Bring Down Three Germans, but Lose Two Themselves.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—There has been no infantry fighting of consequence on the Anglo-French front along the Somme during the last twenty-four hours. The artillery of both sides, however, continues its activity, while numerous air battles have occurred.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

It was a quiet day. In the trenches, which we captured last night west of Pozières, we are in very close touch with the enemy. A large number of German dead are lying all around these trenches. We captured over 100 prisoners.

The enemy's artillery maintained a barrage southward of Pozières nearly all day. He also shelled the southern portion of the Mametz Wood. Near St. Eloi the enemy exploded a small mine, which only damaged his own wire. He fired another near Auchy, on his own side of a crater. This seems to indicate some nervousness among his miners.

A patrol of four of our aeroplanes engade seven enemy machines in a fight which lasted forty-five minutes. Three of the enemy's aeroplanes were driven down, while two of ours are missing.

Minor operations last night by the British resulted in the gain for them of some ground west of Pozières.

The text of the British official statement issued this afternoon says:

Last night as the result of minor operations to the west of Pozières we gained some ground. In other minor operations north of Dazentin-le-Petit and northwest of Delville Wood we captured a few prisoners.

During the night there was a considerable artillery fire on both sides at various portions of the British front.

A raiding party destroyed an enemy's mine shaft to the east of Loos. Near the Ypres-Comines road we exploded a small mine in the enemy's lines and occupied the crater.

The French official statement regarding operations on the Somme follows:

On the front of the Somme our artillery has bombarded enemy organizations. We destroyed near Eunemian, to the south of Peronne, a German captive balloon.

The French afternoon statement mentioned only aerial activity. It said:

During the night of Aug. 3-4 one of our air squadrons threw down eighty shells of large calibre on the railroad station at Noyon, and on a munitions factory.

Fifty shells were thrown down by another squadron upon railroad stations and bivouacs of the enemy in the region of the Somme.

Last night's statement said:

On the Somme front there was no infantry action in the course of the day. An artillery duel continues in the region of Monacu Farm.

Attacks Repulsed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via London.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today regarding operations on the Somme:

Artillery activity was again of great intensity north of the Ancre Brook and was continued between the Ancre and the Somme with undiminished violence. Strong enemy attacks were repulsed north of Ovillers, west of Guillemont, and north of Monacu Farm.

South of the Somme a night attack of the enemy near Barleux failed.

Lieutenant Mulzer put his ninth enemy machine out of action in an aerial battle near Lens, and Lieutenant Frankl his sixth enemy machine near Beaumetz on Wednesday. Furthermore, one enemy biplane was brought down by our aviators yesterday near Peronne and, according to supplementary reports, two additional machines were brought down on Aug. 1, southwest of Arras and near Lihons, respectively.

Our anti-aircraft guns brought down one enemy aeroplane near Beries-au-Bois, southwest of Arras, and another near Namur, the latter being one of a squadron which attacked Namur with little material damage.

FRENCH GAINING INITIATIVE.

German Attacks Around Verdun Show Lack of Old-Time Force.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—In commenting on the French offensive at Verdun, military men here say the Germans appear to be less and less capable of operating on their old, overwhelming scale, and the initiative is about to pass to the French for good.

While the German artillery continues to be as powerful and as well supplied as ever, the Germans no longer are able to gather the masses of troops necessary to reap the benefit of artillery preparation.

It is twenty days since the Germans made their last big attack on the right bank of the Meuse, by which they obtained small results at a heavy cost. On the left bank of the Meuse nothing beyond local actions have been attempted by the invaders for a week.

French bomb-throwers for a fortnight past, in anticipation of the present offensive, had been creeping forward by the Vignes ravine, west of Froide Terre ridge, with the object of getting near Thiaumont work by working around Hill 365. (345?)

The bombers first reached the Bras-Fleury Road. They then separated into two parties, one going to the eastward toward the Thiaumont work and the second pushing northward toward Vacherauville and the Côte du Poivre.

Last week the first party stormed a redoubt west of Thiaumont, and after a stiff fight went beyond that position. The second party reached the little wood of Vacherauville.

The whole section from Vacherauville to the approaches of Fort Souville thus were in the hands of the French, and the higher command judged the time ripe to attack from all sides at once.

Attacked from the northwest and the southeast, the Germans in Fleury offered desperate resistance, but the French bayonets finally prevailed. Some Germans managed to escape to the Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood, but many were taken prisoner.

To sum up, the French, in their three days' offensive, regained all the ground that the Germans had taken several weeks to conquer. They took all the positions for a depth of about a mile from the slopes of Souville fort to the approaches of Hill 320, as well as in the woods east of Vacheraville and in the Vignes ravine, which borders the western slope of Froide Terre Hill. The French also installed themselves in positions southwest, south, and southeast of the famous Thiaumont field work and finally captured the redoubt itself.

GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY.

Brandenburgers Suffer Severely Trying to Retake Delville Wood.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The correspondent of La Liberté in northern France sends the following account of the fighting in the region of the Somme:

"While furious cannonading is going on night and day, destroying the adversary's intrenchments, the Germans are trying desperately to take the Allied positions in Delville Wood and at the Monacu farm. Repeated attacks, however, have been in vain and prisoners confirm the extent of the German losses.

"The Fourteenth Bavarian Regiment, which was seriously affected at Bethincourt, was reformed and hastily sent to the Somme front on July 10. One of its battalions was wiped out, while the second and third battalions lost 50 per cent. of their strength. A Major and seven officers of the third battalion were made prisoner.

"The One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment also sustained heavy losses, which are admitted in a service note found on a prisoner. The note ended with these words: 'From this day, July 31, the second battalion ceases to exist. The men belonging thereto are ordered to join there first battalion.'

"One of the French machine gun companies was able to concentrate a flanking fire on the Germans debouching from the Maurepas road and inflicted heavy losses on them. All day yesterday the Germans bombarded violently our work there and the adjoining sector, but French batteries replied energetically and reduced a number of the enemy guns to silence.

"The efforts of the Brandenburgers to retake Delville Wood were futile in face of the courageous resistance of the South African troops. At one point the British allowed the Brandenburgers to come within less than fifty meters of the British positions. There they were met by the simultaneous fire of machine guns, and only a few escaped the massacre.

"The news of the retaking yesterday of Fleury was received on the Somme front with much enthusiasm. Officers and men sang 'The Marseillaise,' their voices resounding as far as the adversaries' trenches. At C—— the soldiers hastily constructed with leaves a triumphal arch, placing on it the inscription 'We Will Get Them.'"

New Russian Agricultural Minister.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.—Count Bobrinsky was today appointed Minister of Agriculture in the Sturmer Cabinet in succession to A. N. Naumoff.

Denies Holding Letters to Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The British Foreign Office today published a denial of the allegation said to have originated in the United States that postal transmission of money to Ireland from America had been refused on the ground that such letters were detained by the British authorities. The Foreign Office said that any American letters addressed to Ireland and passing the censors were delivered.

'QUIET ON SOMME,' BUT PLENTY TO DO

Gunners Keep at Their Work Day and Night, with Little Repose.

INFANTRY DIG TRENCHES

They Also Bury Dead and Bring Up Supplies—Little Sleep Is Possible.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 3.—The heat is still intense in the war zone here. It is perhaps lucky for our men that there is a lull in the fighting just now. Only at Pozières have there been a few bombing attacks and some German counterattacks, repulsed by rifle and machine-gun fire. It would have been impossible, I imagine, to have carried on the first great assaults of the battle of Picardy in such weather as we are now having; at least the sufferings of the wounded and the fatigue of the men would have been less endurable.

It is for the time being a battle of guns again and the artillery is not resting—it never rests. One cannot say too much or enough about the ceaseless activities of the British artillery officers and men. The strain upon them since they began the great bombardment before July 1 has been terrific. The ordnance, supply columns and horse transport and limber have only finished one journey with new stores of shells to begin another with fresh stores for that insatiable demand of the guns, which are gluttons for the food of death. Millions of shells have gone up the roads and millions have been fired at the enemy's positions, each one of them being directed not in a blind way "into the blue," but with particular care, with a nice setting of the time-fuse, relaying to get the right register and with elaborate attention to the scientific details that must be given by the gunner officers in charge of the battery. This work is not done in peaceful seclusion. All the time the enemy's guns are searching for them, heavy crumps plowing up neighboring fields and getting perilously near at times.

At night there is never any peace. Away up in the front lines the signal lights are rising and falling with a white glare, but presently, as sure as fate, other lights in certain combinations of numbers and colors rise above a wood or a line of trenches. There is a message on the telephone to wake up a sleepy signaler. The infantry of a certain brigade are being counterattacked and they want guns to help them. Unless the guns get on the job mighty quick there will be the devil to pay, and some more little widows in mourning. From hundreds of guns hidden away over a great stretch of ground the answer comes to the call of "S O S" from the brigade which has been counterattacked. The answer is a great chorus of artillery which makes the night quake. So it was all last night, when this enormous noise never ceased shaking the earth and lighting fires in the sky. The gunners had no sleep again.

It was over Pozières way that most of the shooting was done by both sides, and it is Pozières now that is the storm centre of battle. The infantry are not sleeping much up in the lines. Although they are not attacking all along the front just now, they are digging hard, digging out the dead which get in the way of their work, digging out dug-outs, except those which, at Ovillers, for instance, are so full of German dead that there is nothing to be done but to seal them up, and digging out trenches.

It is hot work and hard work, and the working parties are under fire here and there, mostly everywhere, for the enemy has brought up his guns.

ITALIANS GAIN GROUND.

Report Continuation of Austrian Bombardment Along the Front.

ROME, Aug. 4.—"In the Adige Valley," says the official statement issued today by the War Department, "the enemy's artillery bombardment continued, especially against our positions south of the River Camera.

"On the Posina line on the evening of Aug. 2 the enemy attacked our positions east of Griso, but he was promptly repulsed.

"Yesterday the artillery actions were more lively between Monte Seluggio and Monte Cimone.

"In the Travignolo Valley during the night of Aug. 3 the enemy attempted to surprise our positions, but the attack was repulsed, and we gained some ground.

"In the Drave Valley we again hit the railway station at Toblach.

"To the head of the Digone torrent, in the Upper Piave, we extended toward Monte Cavallino our occupation of Cima Valdone.

"On the Isonzo an intense bombardment took place."

AIR DUEL OVER ISTRIA.

Vienna Says Austrian Hydroaeroplane Chased 14 Battleplanes, Got One.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An Italian air raid on Istria by a squadron of fourteen machines on Aug. 1 is reported today by the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty. One machine was brought down by an Austrian aviator. The statement says:

On Aug. 1, at 7:30 A. M., an Italian air squadron comprising fourteen great battleplanes flew over Istria by way of Pirano. Lieutenant Banfield, in a hydroaeroplane, ascended from Trieste and pursued the leaders of the hostile squadron through the whole of Istria and reached a group of seven Caproni machines over Fiume. At a height of 2,700 meters he shot down one of the Capronis. The pilot was killed and the two observers were taken prisoner. Lieutenant Banfield and his hydroaeroplane returned unharmed.

The Italian War Office report of Aug. 2 announced a raid by a Caproni squadron upon the Whitehead torpedo and submarine works, near Fiume, on which four tons of explosives were declared to have been dropped, with much damage to the plant. The statement reported that one Austrian machine which engaged the Italian aircraft was brought down, and that one of the Caproni machines was observed landing in Austrian territory, the other machines returning safely.

ITALY LOSES TWO SUBMARINES

They Fail to Return from Expedition to the Austrian Coast.

ROME, Aug. 4.—The loss of two Italian submarines is officially announced. The statement says that the undersea craft "left with others on a mission to the enemy coast a long time ago. As they have failed to return to their base, they are considered lost."

A Vienna dispatch of Aug. 3 reported the capture of the Italian submarine Giacinto Pullino by the Austrians in the North Adriatic. It was stated that the submarine, which was one of the largest owned by Italy, was almost undamaged and her crew had been taken prisoner.

SHELLED LETIMBRO DESPITE WHITE FLAG

Attacking Submarine Said to be Austrian—Loss of Life Heavy —Washington Inquiring.

SYRACUSE, Sicily, via Rome, Aug. 4.—The submarine which sank the Italian mail steamer Letimbro shelled the boats in which passengers were trying to escape, according to the stories told by twenty-four survivors who have arrived here. It is stated that the submarine was an Austrian.

The Letimbro carried 120 passengers and a crew of fifty-eight. Nothing is definitely known as to the loss of life, which is believed to have been heavy.

The survivors here say that the Letimbro hoisted the white flag and stopped her engines before launching a boat, but that the submarine continued her bombardment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, today sent messages of inquiry to Thomas Nelson Page, the Ambassador to Italy, and consuls at Malta and other Mediterranean points, for information regarding the sinking by a submarine of the Italian mail steamer Letimbro. The attack on this vessel has not been reported officially to the State Department except in a message from the Consul General at London, saying that Lloyds reported the torpedoing of the vessel with a loss of life.

No action will be taken by the State Department further than seeking the facts in the case, until and unless the facts, when obtained, warrant the making of representations to the Central Powers. Press dispatches give the impression that the Italian steamer was sunk while trying to escape.

If there were no Americans on board, and the guarantees given that passenger steamers would not be sunk without warning, unless they resisted or tried to escape, were observed, the Letimbro case will develop no issue between this Government and those of the Central Powers.

BRITISH SKIPPER TELLS OF SINKING U-BOAT

Naval Gunners, Manning a Six-Pounder on the Strathness, Hit the Attacking Submarine.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Captain David Thomson, master of the British steamer Strathness, which arrived here today from Mediterranean ports, told of an engagement which he declared his vessel had with a German submarine on July 15 in which the submersible was sunk. Two gunners from the British Navy, who were in charge of a six-pound gun mounted on the afterdeck of the Strathness for defense purposes, sank the submarine, according to Captain Thomson, when a ball struck it amidships, causing an explosion. He said the underwater boat dived suddenly and was not seen again.

While the Strathness was struck several times, once, according to Captain Thomson, by a torpedo, no great damage was done, and the freighter escaped with several dented plates and portions of her superstructure demolished.

"The submarine attacked us in the Mediterranean, near Algiers, on July 15," said the Captain. "It was about 6 o'clock in the afternoon when the Strathness was shaken by the impact of a ball striking her amidships near the water line. It was the first intimation we had of the underwater craft. In an instant our two gunners had their piece trained on the submarine and began firing. I ordered full speed ahead, but the submarine kept up with us, firing rapidly.

"After about an hour's run a shell from our six-pounder struck the submarine near the conning tower. An explosion followed, and with her gun still on deck and the hatch open, the submarine dived suddenly."

FIVE MORE VESSELS DESTROYED BY U-BOATS

Japanese Steamer Among Latest Victims—Two British Schooners Sunk in the English Channel.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Five more vessels have been sunk in the German submarine campaign against merchantmen, according to news received here today from several sources. Three of the ships destroyed were British, but the fate of their crews is yet unknown.

The first announcement of the day told of the loss of the Japanese steamer Kohina Maru of 1,162 tons, and the British schooner G. C. Gradwell.

Later Lloyds announced the destruction of the Italian steamship Citta di Messina, of 2,454 tons gross.

HAVRE, Aug. 4.—Two British schooners were torpedoed in the English Channel on Wednesday night. The crews were rescued and brought here.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via Sayville.)—The German Admiralty today announced that eight English motor sailing vessels and one English steam trawler were sunk by a German submarine off the English east coast on July 28.

WHERE THE U-29 WAS SUNK.

British Deny Weddigen's Vessel Penetrated Into Cromarty Firth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The British Admiralty makes the following announcement:

"The report sent by an American correspondent by wireless from Germany to The Chicago Daily News, purporting to describe the sinking of the German submarine U-29 in Cromarty Firth, (Northeast Scotland,) after having torpedoed a dreadnought battleship, is a fresh fabrication regarding the manner in which this vessel was sunk.

"The U-boat was rammed and sunk in the open sea by one of his Majesty's ships in March, 1915, while she was attempting to attack part of the fleet. The fact that she was sunk by one of his Majesty's ships was announced in June, 1915."

On March 28, 1915, the British Press Bureau announced that the German submarine U-29 had been sunk. The U-29, one of the latest type of German submarines, displacing 900 tons and carrying a crew of about thirty, was commanded by Captain Otto Weddigen, who made himself famous at the beginning of the was by sinking the British cruisers Hogue, Cressy, and Aboukir on the same day in the North Sea.

SEEK POSTAL INDEPENDENCE

Bavarians Resent Interference by Reichstag in Mail Affairs.

Considerable indignation has been aroused in Bavaria by the adoption by the German Reichstag of a proposal aiming at the abolition of the autonomy of the South German kingdom in the matter of its own postage stamps and mail system.

A report from Munich appearing in several German newspapers tells how the Finance Committee of the Bavarian lower house was practically unanimous in declaring for the maintenance of the kingdom's present independence in postal affairs. This action is in line with Bavaria's general opposition to recent attempts to extend the power of Prussia to the whole German Empire.

WILL AID TO REBUILD SHATTERED FRANCE

American Industrial Commission to Study Country's Needs After War.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT HOST

American Manufacturers' Export Association Will Return Visit of French Body Last Fall.

E. V. Douglass, Secretary of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, 100 Broadway, announced yesterday final plans for the visit, under the auspices of the association, of an American industrial commission to France to study that country's needs in the re-construction period to follow the close of the war. The commission's forthcoming journey to France is in the nature of a return visit to that paid this country last Fall by the semi-official French Trade Commission.

Secretary Douglass, with assistants, will sail on the French liner Chicago next Saturday for Bordeaux and Paris where details of the itinerary will be perfected. The commission itself will leave New York on the steamship Lafayette Aug. 26. Mr. Douglass said:

"Members of the commission have been selected with the greatest possible care. They will number about twenty of our foremost authorities in various lines of American industrial activity, and will be able to make the most intensive study of French requirements in the matter of France's commercial and industrial rehabilitation at the close of hostilities. The results of the commission's studies will be embodied later in a comprehensive report which will be at the disposal of American manufacturers and exporters generally."

Mr. Douglass said that in view of possible changes in the membership of the commission as now projected due to the exigencies of private business, the personnel would not be made public until the eve of sailing. The French Government will act as host to the visiting Americans. Chambers of Commerce, and other organizations have planned receptions, and every facility will be afforded the Americans to learn the needs of France at first hand.

The official itinerary prepared by the French Government and received in this city yesterday, covers every section of France not occupied by the German armies. The visitors will be taken to the firing line in order that an adequate idea of the war's devastation in an industrial way may be gained.

The officers of the American Manufacturers' Export Association include President E. M. Kerr, head of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; First Vice President W. W. Nichols, of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, and Treasurer E. H. Huxley, of the United States Rubber Export Company, Ltd. James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and other prominent men are directors.

580 BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED IN TWO WEEKS

Official Total Since War Began 9,577 Killed, 20,220 Wounded, and 2,261 Missing.

LONDON, July 24. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Officers' casualty lists for two weeks from July 1 to 15 show the severity of the fighting since the great offensive began on the western front, the British Army in the fortnight losing 580 officers killed, 1,764 wounded, and 290 missing—a total of 2,634. This makes a total loss of British officers since the beginning of the war 9,577 killed, 20,220 wounded, 2,261 missing—a total of 32,058.

The percentage of killed to wounded is smaller during the fortnight, at one to three against one to two previously. Here are the regiments which have suffered heavily during the two weeks:

Yorkshires, 40 killed, 120 wounded, 12 missing; Northumberlands, 24 killed, 126 wounded, 13 missing; Londons, 21 killed, 79 wounded, 32 missing; Lancashires, 22 killed, 86 wounded, 21 missing; Irish Rifles, 25 killed, 80 wounded, 25 missing; Field artillery, 22 killed, 78 wounded, 4 missing; Warwickshires, 24 killed, 67 wounded, 11 missing; Canadians, 24 killed, 49 wounded; Manchesters, 24 killed, 45 wounded, and the Staffordshires, 11 killed, 47 wounded, 15 missing.

Several other units lost more than fifty officers. Among the officers of high rank, Brig. Gen. Prowse died, two other Brigadier Generals were wounded, and one Colonel and twelve Lieutenant Colonels were killed.

In the last two weeks of July the British Army lost 4,450 officers in killed, wounded, and missing. This brought the total for the month up to 7,084 and the grand total since the outbreak of the war to 36,508.

GERMAN PRESS CALLS CASEMENT A MARTYR

Declares He Will Be Remembered for His Ill-Fated Struggle for Ireland—Page Reports Execution.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via London.)—The execution of Roger Casement is commented upon liberally in the German press. Casement is called an idealist and martyr, whose efforts to better the lot of the Belgian Congo and Putumayo natives will be remembered in history as much as his ill-fated struggle in behalf of Ireland.

So far it has not been explained here whether Casement was shot or hanged, the former course is believed doubtful because Casement was sentenced by a civil court. Until the last hour the opinion prevailed here that commutation of Casement's sentence was certain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Ambassador Page advised the State Department today that he had presented at the British Foreign Office yesterday the Senate resolution requesting President Wilson to urge Great Britain to extend clemency to Irish political offenders. He said the resolution was received without comment.

The same message told of the execution of Roger Casement, in whose behalf the Senate's action chiefly was urged. It is assumed that the resolution probably did not reach the Foreign Office until after the execution.

TURKS CLAIM VICTORY IN SEVERAL BATTLES

Say They Killed More Than 3,000 Russians in One Engagement —British Defeated Also.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2, via London, Aug. 4, (Delayed.)—Repulses for the Russians in Armenia and for British forces in the Sinai Peninsula are chronicled in the official statement given out by the War Office today. The announcement says that in a five days' battle in the Agnott sector, Armenia, the Russians lost more than 3,000 men killed. The statement reads:

Irak Front—The situation is unchanged.

Persian Front—Our troops are pursuing the retreating Russians from Sakiz and have reached Buguan to the northward.

Caucasian Front—In the sectors of Bitlis and Mush there were minor local engagements. Enemy attacks against our advanced positions forming a salient toward the northeast in the sector of Agnott, which was defended by a small force, proceeded over a period of five days with seven regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry and over thirty guns and howitzers, but were bloodily repulsed. During the battle the enemy lost more than 3,000 men killed. Our losses were very small in comparison.

Tuesday morning the enemy attacked with fresh reinforcements, after seven hours of artillery preparation, but again suffered extraordinary losses. Our advanced detachment was withdrawn to positions a little in the rear, as their presence in the old position was considered useless.

On the centre and on the left wing on the coast there was no important fighting. Enemy activity was directed especially to an advance westward from Ertingan, which was completely unsuccessful. The enemy occupied Kals Burnu, west of Polathane. A Russian aeroplane was shot down on the coast of the Black Sea and the occupants were captured.

On July 30, under the protection of enemy war vessels, about 500 brigands in various disguises landed on the coast of Depi Burnu, east of the Island of Samos. Owing to our resistance and attacks, they were unable to advance and had to retreat to their landing place, suffering losses in dead and wounded.

Two days ago an auxiliary cruiser and an armored transport vessel entered the Gulf of Akaba (a northern arm of the Red Sea) and bombarded Akaba and the surrounding territory. An attempt to land troops failed, owing to our fire. The enemy loss was serious.

BOMB SUEZ CANAL SHIPPING.

Two Turk Aeroplanes Also Attack Town of Ismailia.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A bombardment of shipping on the Suez Canal by hostile aeroplanes was announced today in an official statement. The attack was carried out by two machines over Lake Timsah, forty-five miles south of Port Said. The town of Ismailia, on the lake border, also was bombarded. No damage was done by the bombardment in either case, according to the official statement, which says:

Two enemy aeroplanes dropped a large number of bombs in an attack on shipping on Lake Timsah and the town of Ismailia on Thursday. No damage was done.

An aviatik was brought down and wrecked in a combat with a British machine on Wednesday near Salmania.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2, (via London, Aug. 4.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

In the direction northwest of Katia (twenty-five miles east of the Suez Canal) our airmen dropped bombs successfully and attacked with machine guns the British positions encamped near Muhammadiya, on the coast, and south of that place.

DROP BOMBS ON LEMNOS.

German Aeroplanes Attack Aerodrome There of Entente Allies.

ATHENS, Aug. 4.—Two German aeroplanes from the Dardanelles today flew over the Island of Lemnos and dropped bombs on the aerodrome of the Entente Allies.

The aircraft were driven off by the fire of British vessels.

ENGLAND FIRM FOR VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

should co-operate and maintain the struggle with increasing tenacity and unrelaxing will.

Calls Germany Desperate.

"The recrudescence of deliberate and calculated barbarity on the part of Germany indicates her sense of desperation. The record of her latest atrocities will blacken and has even besmirched the annals of the German Army. Nor can we forget the great infamy directed against ourselves in the judicial murder of Captain Fryatt, which has stirred the indignation and outraged the conscience of the whole world."

The Premier was greeted with an outburst of applause when he repeated the statement that he made in the House of Commons that the Entente Allies were considering how to deal with German atrocities.

He concluded by stating that all the allied army staffs were agreed that the prospects for an allied victory had never been so bright, and that the final result of their victory would be "a great partnership of nations in the joint pursuit of a freer and fuller life for the countless millions who, by the efforts and sacrifices of generation after generation, have maintained progress and enriched the inheritance of humanity."

Andrew Bonar Law, Minister of State for the Colonies, characterized the war as the most wicked the world had ever seen, and declared that Germany had forever lost the advantages which the years of preparation had given her.

"The toils are closing around them," the Minister said. "It is useless to talk about the latest German atrocities. We must do something—a wild beast is at large. There is no good in appealing to the civilized world about it. There is only one thing to be done, and we can do it—shoot it."

Mr. Bonar Law read messages from General Louis Botha, Premier of South Africa, and Lieut. Gen. Smuts, commander of the South Africa forces, urging the continuance of the war with determination.

The resolution moved by Premier Asquith was carried by acclamation.

BIG FIRMS PLAN PRIVATE TRANSIT

Continued from Page 1.

owner of the steamboat Mandalay, said he was prepared to run her morning and evening between 129th Street and the Battery in the event of a tie-up at a ten-cent fare. The Mandalay carries 3,000 persons comfortably to Atlantic Highlands on her regular schedule, and on a short river trip could easily handle 5,000. She would call at Forty-second, Thirty-fourth, and Twenty-third Streets if necessary, Mr. Dimon said. Other excursion ste

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GIANTS TO-DAY WITH CHICAGO, 3:00 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

WARNS SUFFRAGISTS OF HUGHES'S RECORD

Miss Constance Drexel Says He Didn't Vote for the Women in 1915.

'ELEVENTH-HOUR ADVOCATE'

His Party Is Against Federal Amendment, She Declares — Wilson Voted for Suffrage in Jersey.

Miss Constance Drexel of Philadelphia, who until recently was a Red Cross nurse at the front in France, called at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters yesterday and gave out a statement warning women not to take too seriously what she termed "Judge Hughes's eleventh hour advocacy of the Susan B. Anthony amendment." Miss Drexel was recently converted to woman suffrage, she said, by what she had observed in war-ridden Europe.

"I am a member of the Congressional Union for Women's Suffrage and a firm believer in the proposed Federal Amendment to the Constitution," she said. "I listened with rapt attention to Mr. Hughes's satements on the subject, both in his notification speech and in his remarks on Tuesday at the Hotel Astor. When Mr. Hughes was speaking as a leader of his party he gave absolutely no support or any hope of support for a Federal amendment, but only gave his indorsement before a group of women. It is also a fact that the records show that Mr. Hughes did not vote on the suffrage issue when he had the opportunity in 1915.

"On the Federal Amendment Mr. Hughes has absolutely no backing from his party, and if elected it is a question as to how much his personal influence could be relied upon. Mr. Wilson made a special trip to New Jersey to vote for woman suffrage, and has repeatedly expressed himself in favor of the principle. There apparently is no hope that political expediency would cause him to change his mind before election, but Mr. Wilson has several times indicated that he did change his mind when convinced by justice and by reason.

"Regardless of any such expectations, it would seem to me at the present time that there is little choice between the two candidates on that particular issue. To me, a woman, the great consideration in this campaign is as to who is best able to keep America out of the war and to render the greatest service in the cause of peace."

Investigators at the Democratic headquarters looked up Mr. Hughes's voting record, and this statement was made:

"At the Board of Elections in the Municipal Building in New York, it was said that the last time Judge Hughes voted was when he was Governor of New York. He then voted from the Hotel Astor in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. The record of that district was examined for verification and his name does not appear as a registered voter last year. Nor did he vote in the twentieth election district of the Nineteenth Assembly District where his son, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., voted, nor did he vote from his previous home address in West End Avenue.

"President Wilson made a special trip from Washington to Princeton in the Fall of 1915 to register and another to vote for the proposed suffrage amendment to the New Jersey Constitution."

WILLCOX SEES G. W. PERKINS.

Progressive Refuses to Comment on Indianapolis Conference.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee put the finishing touches yesterday on the plans for the five weeks' Western trip of Charles E. Hughes, Republican Presidential candidate. There are twenty-six scheduled speeches to be made by the candidate while he is away. Chairman Willcox will go to Chicago with the nominee and will return to New York next Wednesday.

The Chairman said his Washington trip on Thursday had convinced him that every noted Republican there was more than pleased with the speech of acceptance of Mr. Hughes.

Mrs. John R. Speel of Washington, President of the Women's National Republican Club, called on the Chairman yesterday and told him of the club's plans for the campaign. She described the club organizations in Minnesota, Illinois, Utah, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, and declared that the women would see to it that Mr. Hughes's suffrage declarations were rewarded. It was also the aim of the club, said Mrs. Speel, to return to Washington a Republican Congress. The organization now numbers about 3,000 women, she said, but applications for membership were coming in so fast that there was no telling how strong the club would be a month hence.

George W. Perkins held a long conference with Chairman Willcox, and said later that he had no comment to make upon the action of the Progressives at Indianapolis in refusing to indorse Mr. Hughes. He said he would not discuss the matter until he had heard officially what was done.

Headquarters announced that Mr. Hughes had been indorsed Thursday night by the Nassau County Progressive Committee, at the same time that William M. Calder of Brooklyn, candidate for United States Senator in this State, and Frederick Hicks, the Nassau Congressman, had been indorsed.

MOOSE FOR WILSON, HE SAYS.

McCormick Sees Only One Meaning to Indianapolis Action.

Chairman Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee admitted yesterday that the information that Raymond Robins, former Bull Moose leader, who presided at the Progressive Convention in Chicago, had thrown his support to Charles E. Hughes, the Republican Presidential candidate, was a surprise to Democratic leaders. Democratic managers expected that Mr. Robins would announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Illinois.

Mr. McCormick said, however, that he was shedding no tears over Mr. Robins's action as he realized that every man had a right to his own political preferences and that there was no question but that the Indianapolis conference of Progressives showed that the trend of the great majority of the party was toward the Democrats. The Indianapolis meeting, said Mr. McCormick, proved that the Progressives declined to have a halter put on them and be led into the Republican ranks. As they declined to put up a Presidential candidate of their own and refused to indorse Mr. Hughes, the only alternative for the rank and file of the party was to vote for President Wilson, Mr. McCormick said.

He sent a telegram yesterday to Joseph S. Thompson, President of the Woodrow Wilson Progressive League of California, expressing regret at his inability to attend a conference of the league to be held at San Francisco today. Francis J. Heney is Vice President of the organization.

Norman E. Mack was among the visitors at Democratic headquarters yesterday, but neither he nor the Chairman would acknowledge that the State situation had been discussed.

HUGHES STARTS TODAY.

After Call on Willcox Leaves for Long Western Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 4.—Charles E. Hughes will leave Bridgehampton tomorrow morning, for New York, where he will spend the day in a series of final conferences with William R. Willcox, Republican National Chairman, before beginning his Western campaign trip at night. Mrs. Hughes, who will accompany the nominee, will not leave until the afternoon, joining her husband a few hours before the train leaves for Niagara Falls, where the first stop will be made.

Mr. Hughes is taking with him three trunks, one of them filled with documents of a widely varied sort which he will refer to in his addresses. He has prepared the first four speeches to be delivered in Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul and will complete the others while en route from one point to another.

The nominee has been here for five weeks, with intervals of two days a week in New York. He will return here from Portland, Me., on Sept. 8, for a rest of at least a week.

MILITIA'S RIGHT TO VOTE.

Mr. Woodbury Interprets State and Federal Constitutions.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 4.—Egbert E. Woodbury, State Attorney General, explained his position tonight regarding the right of National Guardsmen on the Mexican border to vote in the coming election.

He says that at a conference the Acting Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Judge Advocate General agreed that "the interpretation of our State Constitution in respect of the existence of an imperfect war was purely a State matter which in no manner concerned or affected the Federal Administration, and that a holding by the Attorney General that an imperfect war existed, which would bring into operation the provisions of our Constitution for taking the soldier vote in time of war would in no manner embarrass the President or other Federal officials in dealing with the Mexican situation.

"My deputies were treated with the greatest consideration and courtesy by all these Federal officials," says Mr. Woodbury, "and they evidenced their desire of co-operation so far as consistent with their positions. I therefore feel that it is unfair to the President and to these officials and to me to claim any partisan advantage or embarrassment resulting to them by reason of the conclusion reached by the Attorney General in his opinion."

BRACKETT HITS WHITMAN.

Thinks Renomination of the Governor Would Be Silly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—Senator William M. Bennett, who has been touring the State in his campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor, says his petition contains 10,000 names and will be ready for filing on Aug. 22. He criticises Governor Whitman for failing to call an extra session of the Legislature to reapportion the Senate and Assembly districts.

Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, who is supporting Mr. Bennett's candidacy, said today:

"If the Republican Party of the State shall be guilty of the silliness of renominating Mr. Whitman for Governor it will face a defeat as sure and certain as does the Republican State ticket in Georgia or South Carolina. The decent element of the electorate will have none of him and he will be speedily retired to the obscurity from which he ought never to have been allowed to emerge.

"His record since he became Governor has been hopelessly inefficient and bad. He has neither knowledge of the State's needs nor appreciation of how to work them out. His Administration has been extravagant and inefficient. No expenditure of the public money has been too great if only it contributed to building up the little, contemptible, personal machine which he is seeking to establish. If he thinks that his record will not be dissected and exposed during the campaign, he is mistaken."

REPUBLICAN WOMEN AID WHOLE TICKET

Mrs. John Hays Hammond at Head, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman a Vice President.

WILL CONTROL ALL CLUBS

Republicanism in the Home, the State, and the Nation, Slogan of National Association.

Another women's organization announced yesterday plans for a national campaign for the election of Hughes—the National Women's Republican Association, which controls all the Republican women's clubs and leagues in the United States. While the Women's Auxiliary of the Hughes Alliance and the New York City Women's Committee of the Hughes Alliance, formerly the Women's Roosevelt League, will work solely for the election of Hughes, the Women's Republican Association announces that it is out to work for the election of all Republican candidates for office this Fall—national, State, and local.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond is Honorary President of the Women's Republican Association, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor, is one of its Vice Presidents. As it did in the campaign of 1912, the association will work in co-operation with the Republican National and Campaign Committees.

The announcement of the campaign made yesterday said:

"The National Women's Republican Association includes in its platform all the principles so well enunciated in the Republican platform, and which will appeal to every woman, whatever her occupation, condition, or purse. The literature it compiles and distributes and the matter for the speeches and personal work of its members is of the broadest character, covering the interests of every woman in industry, in the home, in the suffrage and non-suffrage States, for in this association suffragists and anti-suffragists work together on the broad ground of the national need for Republican policies and administration. It aims to make a popular appeal that will reach out after women in all conditions of life.

"The business women of the country—and there are many thousands who have succeeded in business enterprises, and who realize the stake they have in the establishment of the country's prosperity on a sound basis—will be organized at once for active work for the Republican Party. In this group will be assembled women in executive positions and owners of business enterprises. It will be unique in that it is being organized for the first time. Since the advertising men are organized for Hughes, the advertising women will be invited to take a very prominent part in the campaign.

"The association's slogan is 'Republicanism in the home, in the State, and in the nation.' It asks the Republican women all over the country to send their names to Room 1,609, 42 Broadway, New York."

Miss Doris Stevens of the New York City Women's Committee of the Hughes Alliance will start west today to complete the organization of women's auxiliaries of the Hughes Alliance.

Miss Stevens will stay in the West until after the election. Many Eastern women have volunteered to go west and help her in the organization work. Miss Stevens will make her headquarters in San Francisco.

She will attend the convention of the Woman's Party in Colorado Springs Aug. 10 to 12, when the suffragists will make plans for whirlwind campaigns in the twelve States where women may vote. For these, among the New York women who will take part in the western campaign are Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Miss Helen Todd, Mrs. John Rogers, Miss Rose Winslow, and Miss Crystal Eastman. Miss Anne Martin of Reno, Nev., Chairman of the Woman's Party National Committee, will have charge of the campaign from the Chicago headquarters. There will be State committees and county committees throughout the suffrage States.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Hughes Alliance moved yesterday from its headquarters in the Hotel Astor to 511 Fifth Avenue, in the building with the Republican National Committee.

WILSON TO KENTUCKY.

He Tells Cantrill Why He Cannot Talk Politics There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—In a letter received today by Representative J. Campbell Cantrill, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee of Kentucky, President Wilson declines an invitation to open the campaign at Winchester in that State on the ground that he desired his visit to Kentucky at that time to be free from partisan bias. The President has an engagement to speak at Hodgenville, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, on Sept. 4, and he had made known that his address there would be patriotic and not partisan.

In his letter to Representative Cantrill he said:

"I wish with all my heart that I could accept the attractive invitation to speak at Winchester on Sept. 5, but I feel that I can hardly do so at that time. On the 4th I am to speak at Lincoln's birthplace, and that makes my errand to Kentucky so distinctly a nonpartisan errand that I should like to go and come without disturbing for myself or for the others who will participate in the exercises at the birthplace the inspiration of Lincoln's example of disinterested service, meant for the people without regard to party.

"I need not tell you that my whole heart is in the campaign, for I sincerely believe that the Democratic Party is the real party of the people, the party which in the present circumstances Lincoln himself would have wished to see conduct the affairs of the nation, but I would rather not make this particular errand to Kentucky a political errand, and I am sure that my friends in Kentucky will appreciate the reasons which control me in this case."

PETITIONS FOR SEABURY.

Sent Out by Buffalo Nonpartisan Committee to Every Part of State.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Designating petitions to place Judge Samuel Seabury in nomination for Governor at the Democratic primaries were sent out from Buffalo today by the Seabury Nonpartisan Committee. They went to the counties in the State where the Democratic County Committees have already indorsed the Judge for Governor, and also to members of the Non-partisan Committee throughout the State in charge in other counties of the movement begun by the committee some weeks ago to draft Judge Seabury to run for Governor.

Explaining this action, Chairman William Burnet Wright said:

"Under the present State law there is no way for nominating a candidate except through circulating petitions placing his name before party voters in their primaries. To do this the Seabury Non-partisan Committee has sent out the petitions, and signatures are now being obtained for filling as soon as the law permits, August 22.

The committee named in the petition to fill vacancies consists of William Burnet Wright, Jr., of Buffalo; John J. Hopper of New York City, and Francis F. Baker of Buffalo.

FIND WILSON TREND IN TRIPS TO MAINE

F. D. Roosevelt and Representative Allen of Ohio Encourage McCormick.

HUGHES SPEECH FELL FLAT

Republicans and Progressives Alike Disappointed—Hoped for Constructive Declarations.

Returning from a week's trip in Eastern Maine, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, reported yesterday to Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that he had discovered nothing for the Democrats to be alarmed about in that State this year. He said he found a distinct trend to President Wilson among the people there generally and especially among Republicans. Representative Alfred G. Allen of Cincinnati, Ohio, also back from a short trip through Maine, also brought encouraging reports.

"While I was in Maine," said Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, "the Hughes speech of acceptance was published and I made particular efforts to find out how the Republicans and Progressives felt about it. I was greatly surprised at the number who felt that the speech was wholly inconclusive, who had hoped for a definite statement along constructive lines but felt that they had received nothing but clever words which could be construed into almost any line of policy at the desire of the constructor.

"A large number of the men whom I talked with—factory hands, mechanics, and store keepers—were regular Republicans who had never voted for a Democrat. These men did not wish to announce publicly that they would vote for Wilson, but told me that this was their present intention.

Representative Allen said that conditions were very satisfactory for the Democratic ticket in Maine; that every man with whom he had talked informed him of the growing strength of President Wilson's candidacy, especially since Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance.

Representative Allen said he had been in Ohio for two weeks recently and he gave it as his conviction that Senator Pomerene would be renominated for the Senate, and Governor Cox again head the State ticket. He said he was confident that both would be re-elected.

County Moose Favor Democrats.

Members of the Progressive County Committee held a conference at their headquarters, 503 Fifth Avenue, yesterday to discuss plans for putting a State ticket in the field this Fall. Chairman John J. O'Connell presided, and after the discussion had lasted an hour and a half without any decision being obtained for filling as soon as the law permits, August 22, an adjournment was taken. The County Committee is opposed to the candidacy of Mr. Hughes, and a majority of the members, it was said, are in favor of supporting the Democratic ticket in State and nation.

RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN.

Citizens' Union Comments on Kings, Queens, and Richmond Men.

Republicans as a rule receive clean bills of health, while Democrats are subjected to criticism in the report made public yesterday by the Citizens Union Committee on Legislation, on the individual record of Assemblymen representing districts in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. An installment to be made public next week will deal with Assemblymen from the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, and with Senators from New York City districts.

The legislative activities of these Assemblymen from Brooklyn meet with the approval of the committee: Fred M. Ahern, (Rep.,) Tenth District; William A. Bacher, (Dem.,) Nineteenth; George R. Brennan, (Rep.,) Eleventh; August C. Flamman, (Rep.,) Twentieth; Frederick B. Maerkle, (Rep.,) Eighteenth; R. Hunter McQuistion, (Rep.,) First; Fred G. Milligan, (Rep.,) Fifth; Nathan D. Shapiro, (Rep.,) Sixth; William T. Simpson, (Rep.,) Twelfth; Frederick A. Wells, (Rep.,) Seventeenth.

The records of these Brooklyn Assemblymen are pronounced "fair": Charles H. Duff, (Rep.,) Twenty-second District; William J. Gillen, (Dem.,) Second; Charles Joseph, (Dem.,) Sixteenth; Peter A. McArdle, (Dem.,) Fourth; Frederick S. Burr, (Dem.,) Ninth.

These Assemblymen from Kings come in for criticism from the committee: Daniel F. Farrell, (Dem.,) Seventh District; Herman Kramer, (Dem.,) Thirteenth; John F. La Frenz, (Dem.,) Fourteenth; John J. McKeon, (Dem.,) Eighth; Isaac Mendelsohn, (Dem.,) Twenty-first; Abraham I. Shiplacoff, (Soc.,) Twenty-third; Frank J. Taylor, (Dem.,) Third; Jeremiah F. Twomey, (Dem.,) Fifteenth.

Of the four Assemblymen from Queens, Peter J. McGarry, (Dem.,) from the Second District, is pronounced of "little value as a legislator." The records of Nicholas Nehrbauer, Jr., (Dem.,) from the First; William H. O'Hare, (Dem.,) from the Third, and George E. Polhemus, (Dem.,) from the Fourth are pronounced "fair."

The record of Stephen D. Stephens, (Dem.,) from Richmond, is pronounced "unsatisfactory."

CLARK'S VIEW OF TICKETS.

No Pig in a Poke, Whichever Wins, Says the Speaker.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Referring to the Presidential contest, Speaker Champ Clark said in an address tonight at Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, that "whoever wins, the American people are not buying a pig in a poke."

Wilson and Marshall, and Hughes and Fairbanks, were men of known public service, Mr. Clark said.

He then devoted his attention to the legislative record of the Democratic Congress.

Favor Women in West Virginia.

At the headquarters of the National Woman Suffrage Association a telegram was received yesterday from Clarksburg, W. Va., where the Democrats of West Virginia are holding their State convention, giving this plank of the platform:

"The woman suffrage amendment has been submitted to a vote of the people, and while we do not desire to bind the individual voter it is the conviction of this convention that the pending amendment should be ratified."

McCLURE PREDICTS WAR WILL LAST TWO YEARS

Says, After Studying the British, All Talk of Peace Efforts Now Is Idiotic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—S. S. McClure, who was detained twenty-four hours by the British on his arrival at Liverpool ten days ago, but was allowed to land later, has reached London after a stay at a watering resort. He said today that the British authorities assured him the only reason they stopped him was that they wanted to ascertain, in view of his activities last Winter in Germany, exactly what he expected to do here.

"I explained I wanted to see the British people and write my impressions of England and how she was standing the strain of war," said Mr. McClure, "so they let me come here, and I am going to stay a month, writing things for my paper in New York.

"I have called upon one or two British officials and talked with lots of private individuals. The impression I get is that Britain is firmly bent on carrying on the war to the end and intent on victory. I have found a wonderful spirit and profound determination among the British. They have done an amazing thing in accumulating with the allies a fighting strength that is as strong as Germany's was at the start of the war. What it took Germany forty years to do the Allies accomplished in twenty-four months.

"This war is going to be a struggle to the bitter end, with the strongest force victorious. The side that is gradually pounded down until it weakens is the one that is going to lose. The British military machine today is equally as good as Germany's, with all of Germany's long years of training conscripts. Britain does not show what horrors war has made among its men. The women do not show their true feelings as you see them on the streets. They are brave while their hearts are wrung with grief.

"The war Britain has organized every ounce of her strength, both military and industrial, for war has been a wonderful achievement. The organization of the munitions plants, with the women taking the part of men, is something that never seemed possible two years ago.

"All talk of peace efforts now is pure idiocy. Ford's peace expedition was a sheer phantasm. Before it ever landed at Stockholm it had been discredited. Although I own a member of it, I only went for the fun of the thing. I wanted the trip to Europe to see how things were going. Any one who sees the deep determination of the British to carry the war to the bitter finish realizes how futile is think of peace now. To my mind it will take two years to wind the war up, and the bitterest phase of the struggle is now at hand."

GERMAN SOCIALISTS SPLIT.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 4, (via London.)—That Socialists are sharing the platform with Imperialists and other party men at national committee meetings is strongly resented in some quarters in Germany, according to advices received here.

As an instance the Socialists of Essen have sent a strong protest to the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, pointing out that the National Committee is frankly for the annexation of the German-occupied territories, to which the Socialists are opposed on the ground of their program.

The Essen Socialists demand that their offending comrades be disavowed and warned not to repeat the offense, which they declare is causing intense irritation in the Socialist ranks.

MAY NAME OSBORNE FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Continued from Page 1.

made little objection. His friends attribute his ready acquiescence to a desire to save Senator Wagner, whom he calls "Bob," and for whom he entertains the kindest of feelings.

Osborne Long a Foe of Murphy.

Democrats who heard of the developments at the conference were dumfounded. Thomas Mott Osborne, in discussing Tammany, and more particularly its leader, Mr. Murphy, on the public platform, has exhausted his vocabulary of polite abuse. In the last ten years he has been at the head of various movements to purify Tammany from without. He has been an active factor in every anti-Tammany movement since the stormy Buffalo convention in 1906. He was one of a narrow circle of men who egged William Sulzer on to the violent fight on Tammany which led to his impeachment and removal from the Governor's office.

According to many politicians, Mr. Osborne is probably the strongest man the Democrats could nominate, provided Tammany gets behind him, too. It is thought he could draw more votes from the Republican ticket than any other Democrat. He is strong with the upState Democrats generally, with the exception of those who are closely affiliated with Tammany Hall. But no one believes that Tammany would get behind him—except for the nomination. On election day it would be another story.

One man who attended the conference was asked last night after Murphy had returned to his home in Good Ground:

"What could Murphy expect to gain, even if Osborne was elected, except to have a Democratic Governor with whom he would not be on speaking terms?"

"We did not say a word about electing him," was the terse reply. "We thought he would be a good man to nominate."

Tammany Leader Murphy has few confidants, but it is the consensus of opinion in the inner circle of Tammany Hall that he does not care much whether a Democrat or a Republican occupies the Governor's chair at Albany for the next two years. Some say that Murphy would prefer to see a Republican sit in it—preferably Governor Whitman. Murphy's mind just at present is occupied with plans for the municipal campaign next year. He wants to win that fight and retire from a leadership of which he has tired. Should a Democrat become Governor and anything go wrong at Albany, Mr. Murphy feels that it would react against the party in next year's Mayoralty fight. On the other hand, any flaw that could be picked in the administration of a Republican Governor would be grist for Tammany's mill.

It was said last night that if this can be brought about by clever manoeuvring, the Democratic State Convention, scheduled to meet at Saratoga next Friday, will be put on record in favor of upState candidates for all places on the State ticket. It is likely that the preferred list will be embodied in a resolution "earnestly commending" the candidates to the voters at the primaries.

Judge Seabury, it was said yesterday, would not consent to become a candidate in the primaries unless he could get the good-will of Murphy and the organization leaders. It was suggested also that recent moves by the Democratic leaders have been wholly with a view to making Judge Seabury come to terms and give assurances with regard to his attitude toward the organization in the event of his nomination and election.

LANE IS SLATED FOR MEXICAN BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

Government, dated July 4 last, has seen fit to appoint at once a commission of three persons, constituted by Licentiate Luis Cabrera, Engineer Ignacio Bonillas and Engineer Alberto J. Pani, to whom instructions have been given to devote their attention preferably to the resolution of the points mentioned in the previous note of this department.

"Licentiate Eliseo Arredondo has been authorized to treat with the Department of State the matter of details relating to the place and date on which the Commissioners of the Mexican Government should meet the Commissioners of the United States in order to commence their labors.

"I reiterate to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

"AGUILAR.

"Secretary of Foreign Relations."

I avail myself of this new occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

E. ARREDONDO.

EXPECT QUICK SETTLEMENT.

Withdrawal of Troops the First Question, Mexico Believes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4.—The members of the Mexican Commission will leave for the United States on Tuesday. It is known here that the City of Vancouver, British Columbia, wants the commission to meet in that city. Officials here say that they will agree to the city selected by the Washington Administration.

It is known that the first subject which will be considered by the commission will be the retirement of the American troops from Mexico. All the details of the Columbus raid will be considered, as will the border guard.

The losses of Americans in the revolution and how they are to be paid will form another subject of discussion.

Government officials believe that a settlement of all difficulties will promptly be arranged.

The commissioners expect to return here in two months. Carranza will remain in Mexico City until the end of the conferences.

In the Mexican Capital it is believed that a way will be found at the joint conference to aid the de facto Government to solve the financial and economic problems which embarass it.

COURT BACKS MILITIAMAN.

Holds He Can Refuse to Take Oath of National Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 4. — After a hearing Judge Dodge stated in the Federal District Court today that he would issue a writ of habeas corpus tomorrow for the release of Alexander M. Emerson of Boston, who refused to take the oath of the National Guard and has been detained at the camp in Framingham as a member of the militia.

The Court held in effect that as a result of the new National Defense act, establishing the National Guard, militiamen who declined to take the new National Guard oath were no longer subject to military authority and could not be compelled to do military duty.

This ruling is contrary to the views of the War Department.

As this is the first test of the status of militiamen under the new National Defense act, the Government is preparing to appeal from the issuance of the writ.

Mexican Exiles Returning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4.—Several prominent Mexicans who have been exiled for the last two years have returned to the country in the last few days. Included among them are Luis Elguero, one of the Huerta delegates to the Niagara Falls Conference, and Lerdo Tejada, former Congressman and leader of the Liberal Party. The Government is not molesting them, but on the contrary is giving them full guarantees. It is expected that others will return shortly.

Mexican Secretary Very Ill.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4.—The left leg of Señor Juan N. Amador, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was amputated today. Physicians say that probably he will recover. Señor Amador has been gravely ill for some time.

PRAISES MILITIA WIRELESS.

New York's Equipment the Best, Major Kilbourne Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 4.—For the first time since the heavy rains began five days ago infantry and cavalry regiments in the New York camps were able to resume their drills this morning, but before it was time for the evening parades another heavy rain blew up from the north and made the grounds unfit for use. Much less discomfort was caused by the rain today, for drainage systems in all the camps have been almost completed.

Major A. F. Kilbourne, U. S. A., who has charge of mediums of communication between the camps along the entire border, arrived at headquarters today to make an inspection of the methods in use at Camps McAllen, Pharr, and Mission. After an examination of the wireless plant which is taking care of all official business of the three camps, he said that the New York division's aerial communication was the best he had yet found along the border.

The wireless system at McAllen is in charge of men from the Signal Corps, and it has a radius of more than 100 miles. Although Major Gen. O'Ryan and Squadron A are "somewhere in Texas" just now on a tour of inspection, communication with headquarters is maintained by means of the wireless.

One of the lesser uses of the wireless is to pick up random bits of news which are flashed by New York newspapers to ships at sea and relayed by them. The wireless station last night caught the results of baseball games which had been sent out by THE NEW YORK TIMES as part of its regular service to steamships. The message had traveled more than 4,000 miles and had been transferred from one ship to another until it was caught by stations on the Gulf of Mexico.

It is understood that General O'Ryan has been much impressed by the fine showing made by the wireless, and although he personally has refrained from expressing his opinion, other officers have predicted that, should trouble come, the wireless would play an important part in concentrating the widely separated units. Many of the telegraph and telephone wires strung for intercamp communication have been cut repeatedly. The telegraph wires from McAllen to Rio Grande City have been severed eight times within two weeks.

There was great commotion in the camp of the Sixty-ninth Regiment at Mission at 5 o'clock this morning, when it was discovered that fourteen animals were missing from the line. A sentry reported to Major Lynch and a mounted detachment, under Lieutenant William Kennelly, was ordered to look for the animals. Kennelly's horse soon outstripped the others in riding over the prairie in the direction of the border, and he finally came upon an animal with an unstrung lariat around its neck. Just then three men, thought to be Mexicans, started from the underbrush, mounted horses which Kennelly had not noticed and started away at a gallop. When the riders failed to stop at command the Lieutenant fired at them. The men turned in their saddles and returned the fire. The detachment found the other animals and took them back to camp.

A review of the Second Brigade will be held on Monday afternoon by General Dyer and it is expected that Major Juan De La Flores, the Mexican commandant at Reynosa, will come across the border to see the troops. He will be the guest of General Dyer and staff at dinner afterward. To relieve the monotony of daily drills General Dyer will take the brigade on a practice hike to Pharr, three miles away, on Tuesday.

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STRIKE TALK PIQUES RAIL UNION HEADS

Brotherhood Officials, in This City for Conference, Deny Threat of a Tieup.

WILSON WILL NOT ACT NOW

President Decides to Await Outcome of the Meeting Between the Men and Managers.

Heads of the Big Four railway brotherhoods, all of whom have arrived in the city, preparatory to the conferences with the railroad executive to begin Tuesday in the Engineering Societies Building, were far from pleased yesterday at the widely heralded reports of the imminence of a national railroad strike.

They felt that their cause was not being helped in the eyes of the public by the emphasis of the danger of a strike and the delineation of what it would mean. They called attention to the fact that, while the railroads had been talking strike all along, the unions, with the heads of which now rests the power to call a walkout, had not been saying that a strike was imminent.

The attitude of the labor chiefs was that they had not finally refused arbitration. At the close of the June conference, A. B. Garretson, head of the Conductors and Chairman of the Workers' Conference Committee, said the men would not consider arbitration until the interruption of transportation was threatened. But the leaders yesterday contended that this condition would not have arisen until the railroads had flatly refused to consider favorably the demands of the 400,000 engineers, firemen, and conductors for the eight hour day and time a half pay for overtime work.

Mr. Garretson, with Grand Chief Warren S. Stone of the Engineers; W. S. Carter, President of the Firemen and Enginemen, and W. G. Lee, head of the Trainmen's Union, were at the Hotel Woodstock yesterday. Mr. Garretson refused to talk for publication, and said the workers' committee would have nothing to say until the resumption of the conferences on Tuesday.

The opinions of the brotherhoods were voiced in the message they sent to the Senate Commerce Committee, which, in reference to the proposal for action by Congress to avert the strike, said:

> The railway managers and the representatives of the railroad organizations will confer in New York early in August, and we believe the Committee on Interstate Commerce should remain neutral, at least until called upon by the National Conference Committee of Railway Managers and the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods, and we respectfully suggest this course of action.

The strike vote of the 400,000 workers has been almost all counted, showing an overwhelming majority for giving the union heads the strike power. Grand Chief Stone said yesterday that, instead of presenting the vote by roads on Tuesday, the vote by districts would be read, and that the totals would be summarized. He said this would frustrate the desire of the railroad managers to know how the men had voted on the individual roads. Not all of the ballots from the roads in the West and Southwest have been received, but Mr. Stone said everything would be in readiness for the opening of the conferences Tuesday.

There is to be a mass meeing for the eight-hour day at the Amsterdam Opera House tomorrow night. Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, will be one of the speakers. Mr. Garretson said last night he would make no speech, but would keep all he had to say for the benefit of the railroad managers on Tuesday.

That the railroads will repeat their demand for arbitration of the issues has been indicated in the publicity campaign which has been conducted since the failure of the June conference. A statement issued by the railroads for publication today said:

> To prevent the disaster of a nation-wide railroad strike.
>
> To insure an impartial settlement of the unprecedented demands for higher wages made by train employes throughout the United States.
>
> The railroads propose that the entire question be disposed of
>
> (a) By reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission, or
>
> (b) By arbitration under the existing Federal law.
>
> The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred, for these reasons:
>
> No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.
>
> The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now fixed by this Government board.
>
> Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public, nearly one-half is paid directly to the employes as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.
>
> The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employes, the owners of the railroads, and the public.
>
> The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

It was reported yesterday that the International Seamen's Union was making plans to call a strike of its 45,000 members in the case the railroad dispute should result in a national rail transportation strike.

WILSON WON'T MOVE NOW.

President Awaits the Outcome of Railroad Conference Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President Wilson has decided that he will make no move toward preventing the prospective strike of 400,000 railway trainmen until after it has been shown that the Railroad Conference Committee of Managers and the representatives of the Railway Brotherhoods, who will meet in New York on Aug. 8, have been unable to harmonize the differences growing out of the demands of the brotherhoods.

While in Government circles there is a disposition to believe that the New York conference will result in an agreement for a basis of settlement, information from officials of the railway companies indicates that no ground for optimism exists.

The President, it is gathered, feels that there is no occasion for Federal intervention until the committee of managers and the representatives of the trainmen have had an opportunity to talk over their differences again.

When they meet in New York next Tuesday, the result of the vote of the members of the brotherhoods, now being counted, will be known, and it is already certain that the representatives of the brotherhoods will be given discretion to call a strike. The most hopeful sign, according to the Washington official view, is that one or both parties to the dispute will ask the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation to use its good offices to prevent a strike. Information to that effect has been received here.

President Wilson's deep interest in the effort to prevent the big strike was indicated today when he sent for Judge William L. Chambers, Commissioner of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, and asked him to explain the situation in detail.

Practically coincident with the conference between the President and Judge Chambers, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce decided to table a resolution providing for an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of railway wages and hours of labor. This action was taken at the request of officials of the brotherhoods of railway trainmen. The Interstate Commerce Committee decided that in view of assurances that the railroads and their employes might reach an agreement, it would be well to lay the resolution aside for the present.

In some quarters the request of the brotherhood officials for delay was interpreted as a sign favorable to an amicable adjustment of the pending differences.

In explaining the situation to President Wilson today, Judge Chambers said the vote of the brotherhoods in support of the demands made by their officials did not necessarily mean that there would be a strike. He said the representatives of the brotherhoods would merely be authorized to negotiate with the railroads and, if these negotiations resulted unsatisfactorily, a strike could be called. Judge Chambers apparently took a strongly optimistic view of the situation. He pointed out that even if neither party to the controversy asked the Board of Meditation and Conciliation to exercise its good offices, the board would have authority to intervene of its own accord.

YARD EMPLOYES MAY STRIKE.

Federal Mediator Coming Here to Attempt an Adjustment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—G. W. W. Hanger of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation left Washington today for New York to discuss with representatives of railroads and the Switchmen's Union of North America a threatened strike of the yard employes on certain Eastern lines.

An appeal for the services of a mediator, signed by Horace Baker of the Conference Committee of the railways and S. E. Heberling for the Switchmen's Union, reached the board today. It did not state the exact nature of the trouble or the roads involved. The trouble is understood to have no connection with the threatened general strike of railway employes.

NON-UNION MEN PROTEST.

N., C. & St. L. Employes to Ask Congress to Prevent Strike.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 4.—A movement looking to an appeal to Congress for decisive action to prevent a strike on the railroads of the country has been inaugurated by employes on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

A petition signed by six thousand representatives of the non-brotherhood men has been signed in the States of Alabama, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee. It sets forth that 20 per cent. of the employes representing the brotherhoods should not be allowed to throw the 80 per cent. out of work and calls upon Congress to see that trouble is averted.

SEES AN END OF BIGOTRY.

"Believe What You Can," Will Be the New Rule, Dr. Reiland Says.

The St. George's Magnet, the new monthly parish paper of St. George's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square, made its first appearance yesterday. The leading article in the publication is by the Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of the parish. Dr. Reiland's article, which is under the title "Religion for the Twentieth Century," sets forth many views likely to be controverted by the so-called "Catholic" element in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Reiland is revealed as an avowed "Modernist." After noting that for centuries people looked upon the Christian religion as a fixed revelation and a definite authority, which it was no part of human wisdom to unsettle, St. George's rector says:

"Just now, however, we are on the borderland of fearless mental action, and the number of those who dare to think and say what they think is growing. They may run the risk of being 'marked,' but they will not be martyred as they would have been sometime back. The Pope may issue his edicts against Modernism, as it is called, but he can no more prevent its coming than he can prevent the coming of the next Italian Spring.

"The new way of looking at things is not only certain to transform our principles but our practice. Heretofore a place in church has been assured to the people of faith and fortune. Hereafter we will give place to those who have neither. The doubter, the sinner, and the poor will find access and the free pews will be open to them. The church will say to every one: 'Believe what you can and leave the rest; give what you can and let the rest go.' Questions of the Virgin Birth, the nature of the Communion, Atonement, and ministerial authority will not be essentials to 'church membership in good standing,' and the pulpit will increase in importance in proportion as the church becomes the people's church and ceases to be the institution of some upper privileged class."

Dr. Reiland scores the agitation caused in the Church of England and the Episcopal Church in this country over the so-called Kikuyu incident, when an Anglican Bishop in East Africa gave communion to persons not members of the English Church. He also refers to the "disgraceful situation" arising at the meeting of the Episcopal Board of Missions held in this city because it voted to send delegates to the Protestant conference held at Panama.

St. George's rector says both of these wrangles were due to the false teaching that the Episcopal Church has a threefold ministry, which brings with it "a mysterious power which no other Christian church not having a part in the actual physical succession has." Dr. Reiland dismisses the tenet of the Episcopal Church regarding the Apostolic ministry as "one of the most glittering specimens of blasphemy in the ecclesiastical field."

FEDERAL EMPLOYES' UNION

Organized Here Under Charter from Federation of Labor.

More than 300 employes of the Federal Government met last night and organized a union under the American Federation of Labor. The meeting was held in the Pulitzer Building, where permanent headquarters will be established.

The purpose of the organization, it was said, was to unite the efforts of all employes of the United States for the betterment of the Government service. It was provided that they should not engage in or support strikes against the Government.

The American Federation of Labor has granted a local charter to the Federal Employes' Union.

The officers are William E. Junket, Chief Recorder of Ellis Island, President; John Mann, in charge of the Immigration Inspectors, First Vice President; Robert Dorr, Second Vice President; William Smith, Treasurer, and Jere J. Monahan, Secretary.

State Gives City Transit Rights.

The worry which the Public Service Commission has had over the right to cross a strip of land about 150 feet wide on the Queens side of the river just north of the Queensboro Bridge, so as to make connection for operating the rapid transit railroad through the Sixtieth Street Tunnel, was ended yesterday by word from Albany that the State Canal Board had given the city the right to cross the land. The city must guarantee the State against any loss or damage.

LEADERS SEE CHAOS IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Say Price Has Reached Zenith and Wages Must Be Adjusted in Near Future.

"PAY RIDICULOUSLY HIGH"

Representatives of Largest Plants in the Country Hold Conference at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—There is no parallel in the history of the American steel trade to compare with the chaotic condition now confronting that industry, according to reports presented to the Steel Founders' Society, in executive session at the Hotel Traymore today. About thirty of the largest plants in the country were represented at the quarterly conference, including United States Steel, Bethlehem, American Steel Company, the Pennsylvania Seaboard Corporation, and the Reading Steel Company.

The prediction was made freely that the market price of steel had reached its zenith, and that there must follow, in the near future, a readjustment as to the wages and working conditions which will affect tens of thousands of workers now receiving the highest wages ever paid in the industry.

It was charged that thousands of workingmen in the steel trade have contributed largely to the troubles of manufacturers through disregard of shop rules and arbitrary demands, enforced by walkouts. Thousands of men who were formerly content with reasonable wages, it was said, now are living up to the utmost of their means under soaring labor schedules without regard to the readjustment which, the steel magnates assert, is inevitable.

In a statement made after the meeting, H. K. Pollard of New York summarizing the situation said:

"Plants are now working to full capacity without by any means meeting the demands which conditions without parallel in the history of the trade have produced. It is generally believed in the industry that the price of finished steel has reached its zenith. At the same time the bottom literally has fallen out of the labor market. Thousands of men are being paid wages which are ridiculous and which cannot continue when a normal condition is restored. Under the present chaotic state of affairs, manufacturers have no alternative than to pay what the men demand if they want to hold them. Competition among manufacturers themselves in the steel and other trades for the services of skilled workers has been one of the contributing causes of the system now prevailing in many mills.

"Between the demands of men for extortionate wages and the mounting cost of raw materials, the trade finds itself confronted with many problems. Manganese, which, under normal conditions sold for $42.50 a ton, is worth today what the producers see fit to demand for it. A case is cited of a steel manufacturer who, last week, under great pressure, paid $1,000 a ton. One of the largest plants in the country has placed its contracts for the coming year on a basis of $400 a ton."

The manufacturers continued the discussion of market conditions at luncheon and hurried away from the city on afternoon trains.

AUTO BANDITS GET $37,000.

Hold Up Machine Containing Payroll in View of Hundreds in Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 4.—Five automobile bandits early this afternoon held up an automobile in which $50,000 was being taken to the plant of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, and before the astonished guards could offer resistance snatched five of the six bags in the car, containing $37,000, and escaped. The hold-up was witnessed by hundreds of employes of nearby automobile factories and the usual afternoon throngs on Woodward Avenue.

Rudolph Cooper, one of the guards, was shot through the hip and struck on the head. He is in a serious condition. Cooper was further down Burroughs Avenue and attempted to intercept the speeding car. A man on the running board shot him as the car slowed down momentarily, and struck him on the head with the butt end of a pistol.

Witnesses asserted that the five bandits were from 18 to 90 years of age. No one, however, seemed able to give a good description of them. They were armed with rifles and automatic pistols.

Every motor cycle policeman in Detroit was ordered to engage in the pursuit of the bandit car, which when last seen apparently was making for the open country north of the city.

Witnesses of the robbery said that the apparent failure of the pay car guards to realize what was occurring aided the bandits. One guard said he thought a motion picture scenario was being staged.

AID FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Lawyers Volunteer to Handle Contracts Without Pay.

The Army and Navy Supply Committee of the American Defense Society has formed a committee of lawyers to do, free of charge, legal work which dependent families of the National Guardsmen may require.

The committee is under the chairmanship of Perkins & Train, 61 Broadway. The other firms that have volunteered their services are Guthrie, Bangs & Van Sinderen; O'Brien, Boardman, Haller & Fox; William De Forest Manice; Harold V. Story, and R. R. Loening.

The most urgent cases now are calls for the payment of money at specified times on contracts made by guardsmen before their call to the border, such as loans, contracts for furniture and other articles bought on the installment plan.

Since the New York guard has been called away many wives and children of guardsmen have been distressed because of such contracts. In many cases they were threatened with dispossession or less of homes or furniture, or the lapse of life insurance.

"In his own department," says Mr. Bernard Shaw, "Samuel Butler was the greatest English writer of the latter half of the 19th Century."

The Way of All Flesh
By SAMUEL BUTLER
Introduction by William Lyon Phelps

Arnold Bennett says—"It is one of the great novels of the world."

William Lyon Phelps says—"The style is so closely packed with thought that it produces constant intellectual delight."

John Macy in the Boston Herald says—"A wonderful story of the way in which human heredity, the pressure of social prejudice and environment can warp individuality. 'The Way of All Flesh' contains more, than any other single book, of the intellectual history of mid-Victorian England."

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Our Men Promise to Keep Going the Street Railways of New York

To the People of New York City:

One hundred and twenty of our conductors and motormen called on us yesterday and stated they had been asked by their fellow employees to hand us this document:

August 3, 1916.

Mr. T. P. Shonts, President,
Mr. Frank Hedley, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned uniformed employees of the New York Railways Company, desire to make these facts clear:

1. We have given no one authority to present any demands on our behalf to the Management of the Company.

2. We believe the relations between the Management and the men of this Company can be settled within the family ranks and without outside interference.

3. We shall be glad to join in perfecting a scheme which will give specific representation to all employees in the maintenance of satisfactory relations between the Company and its employees.

4. We are earnestly desirous of remaining at our work and co-operating to the end that there shall be no interruption, so far as we are concerned, of the street railway service of New York City.

The signatures to that paper represent 94 per cent. of our conductors and motormen.

We thank our men most heartily for their pledge of loyalty.

It will not be forgotten.

They have promised to stand by us—and by the people of New York.

We renew our pledge to stand by them.

All this means that the street railways of New York City will keep going.

New York Railways Company

Theodore P. Shonts
President

EAST CONQUERS WEST AT TENNIS BY WINNING MAJORITY OF SERIES ON THE FIRST DAY

EAST ROUTS WEST ON TENNIS COURTS

Californians Beaten in Four Out of Seven Matches for Intersectional Honors.

JOHNSTON IS DEFEATED

Williams Overcomes National Champion—Murray, Worn Out, Defaults in the Fifth Set.

California's tennis prestige suffered a severe shock yesterday afternoon on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club when the Easterners rose in their might and swept through to victory in the annual East vs. West matches by taking every one of the four singles events which were played. As there are only seven matches all told in the series, the honors rest with the men of the East, no matter what may be the outcome of the one singles match and two doubles matches which are to be played this afternoon.

Not only was it an overwhelming surprise to the Westerners to have their hopes thus vanish, but it was also something of a surprise to the Easterners themselves. There were few who would have predicted such a complete victory.

In their victory the Easterners caused the downfall of one of the strongest teams of Californians that has ever come from the Golden Gate. The feature of the day's performance was the defeat of the national singles champion, William M. Johnston, who was prey to the better sustained attack of a former national champion, R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia. In a keen encounter, which was replete with tennis skill, Williams overshadowed his Western opponent by a score of 3—6, 6—3, 8—6, 4—6, 9—7. It was a nip-and-tuck struggle, in which the decision was in doubt until the last point had been played. This was the last match of the afternoon, and as it was ending darkness was falling. It was a fitting climax for an afternoon which had provided many exciting moments.

The other Easterners who were victorious were George M. Church, Karl H. Behr, and Watson M. Washburn. Church scored his victory over the veteran Clarence J. Griffin, defeating the Californian straight sets, 6—3, 6—4. Karl Behr overcame Willis E. Davis in a four-set encounter. The Pacific Coast star was defeated by the score of 6—0, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1, a surprisingly one-sided count, considering that Davis is the national clay court champion.

The other Eastern victory, however, must be qualified. Watson M. Washburn vanquished Robert Lindley Murray, but the conquest came as the result of a default in the fifth set. Although the Californian won the first two sets, his work showed a lack of the aggressiveness for which he is noted. Nevertheless, he displayed a marked superiority over the play of Washburn. In the third set, Murray showed signs of weakening, and in the fourth it was apparent that something was wrong.

Murray Finally Gives In.

The spectators were at a loss to understand the dispirited play of the Californian. It became known later, however, that Murray had had no sleep the night before the match owing to illness in his family, and he realized that he was not in condition to play the match. Early yesterday morning Murray sent word to the Tennis Committee asking that his match be postponed, and if that was not feasible, he said, he would default.

He was prevailed upon to come to Forest Hills, but fatigue soon marked him as a victim, and the fourth set and part of the fifth were played purely on nerve. Washburn won the match at 1—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1, 2—2, and default. In the fourth set Murray almost collapsed on the court. He persisted in playing, but in the fifth set his weakness was so evident that several of those in charge of the tournament drew him to one side and tried to induce him to leave the court. Dr. Barringer, Robert D. Wrenn, the referee of the tournament, and W. S. Campbell found their efforts unavailing, and it was not until Clarence J. Griffin of the California team stepped in that he consented to default the match.

The match between the two stars of the series, R. Norris Williams and William M. Johnston, was reserved until the last, and it provided a fitting climax to a day of fast tennis. That Williams won is not surprising, even though he was not picked as the favorite over the national champion. His victory was well earned, but it was a match so close that a replaying of it today might show the reverse result. Knowing Johnston's style to perfection, Williams played him at his own game, and the brilliance which he at times attained roused the gathering of nearly 4,000 people in the stands to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Spectators Enthusiastic.

When at last the decision was in favor of the Philadelphian the scene somewhat resembled that which follows a big football game. There was a burst of applause, and then the air became white with the flying cushions which had an instant before been seats for the spectators. They came from every quarter and scattered over the green of the courts. Everybody was up and moving about, and there was quite as much excitement as after a big football match.

Any one who saw the match yesterday is prepared to believe that there is no player like Williams. In the little that has been heard of Williams this season, and he has played relatively little, there has been the report that the former champion was not yet at the top of his form. His defeat at Longwood by Griffin seemed to prove the statement, but since Longwood Williams seems to have acquired something like wizardry. His variety of game was remarkable and proved a notch too formidable for even the national champion.

There was only one weakness that was at all pronounced. This was his backhand, but the lack of effectiveness in this particular was well disguised. In other departments Williams was supreme. His ground strokes were sent as true as bullets to the lines and he was true overhead. The Philadelphian forced the game much of the time and he was always playing for the winning stroke no matter what the hazard. The lines were his objectives and he hit them with uncanny regularity. True he made many errors, but the most of them were errors only in name. The drives were sent low over the net and some of them in the very nature of things had to be netted while others were outs, but for the most part by only the slightest margin.

It was in the passing strokes that the former champion was best. As good a court coverer as Johnston is, he was unable to stop the crisp placements that rattled from Williams's racquet. On the basis of the entire match Williams was the superior in the placing game. Some of his cross-court strokes were hardly short of marvelous, and now and again he would pass the champion by sending sharp shots whizzing down the lines. As the last set neared its close Williams became more effective in his placements, and Johnston was passed repeatedly on the fore court.

Johnston faltered in his service. There was a sharp sting to it, but control vanished at the most inopportune times. Double faults were the bane of the champion's game. They crowded in upon him every now and then and upset the chances for game. In fact, a number of games were lost through double faults, sometimes two and even three crowding together. It was a small margin that gave the victory to Williams, and the double faults were as much the reason as any other feature. They did more than give points to his opponent; they spoiled his confidence in his own game.

Johnston Takes the First.

Johnston carried off the honors in the first set rather handily. He was making fewer errors than Williams, even though he was outplaced. When the champion gained the victory at 6—3, the impression prevailed he would win. There was, however, no doubt that Williams would battle hard. He had confidence and was unperturbed.

In the second set he demonstrated his tennis skill and the score of the first set was reversed so that it read in his favor. He used his aggressive tactics successfully in the third set also, outvolleying the champion from the fore court just inside the service line. During the entire match he seldom went to the net, avoiding the barrier, where there was more opportunity for Johnston to get in his passing strokes. As for Johnston, he adopted the same tactics, volleying from just inside the service line. In the second set Johnston gained only one point on placement, whereas Williams made seven.

The third set showed several long deuce games. Three of them revealed a total of forty-six points played and in two the victory rested with Williams. Johnston double faulted himself out of a number of points in this set which went to the Philadelphian at 8—6. In another respect, too, this set was remarkable for the first three games were taken at love, and the fourth, which went to 7—5, came near ending in a love game for Johnston. This game showed the champion in one of his erratic moments for he was leading at 40—0 only to have Williams come through to victory.

When three sets had been completed, Williams was leading at 2—1. The fourth set, however, went to the Californian at 6—4, a sharp placing game giving him the upper hand. In the last set, both played with greater range than at any time in the match. Johnston led at 3—2, only to have his opponent equal the score. The champion again jumped to the front at 5—3, but Williams brought it to deuce. Johnston once had the vantage game and Williams held it three times before he gained the decision. An out and a net by the Californian closed the contest.

Behr Is Brilliant.

The victory of Karl Behr over Willis E. Davis was a contest of brisk tennis. It was one of Behr's decidedly good moments, just such a one as inspired him when he took the measure of Maurice E. McLoughlin at Seabright a year ago. Although Davis is not so formidable on grass as on clay, he is, nevertheless, a player who is to be feared in any match. His one effective stroke yesterday was his whirlwind service, which threatened for a time to have Behr in difficulties.

The Californian did gain a number of service aces, but Behr handled their severe sting with better success than most others who have tried. He had a way of sending the high-bounding loop ball back at his opponent with even increased speed, and Davis was caught out of position on passing strokes. Behr took the first set at love, and in the entire match, other than the set which he won, the Californian took only two games.

Church played a remarkably effective game against Clarence J. Griffin. The Californian, who ten days ago conquered Williams and Pell at Longwood, could not bring to his best game to his command against the speedy Easterner. Church rushed to the net and smothered the attempts of his opponent to get his wrist drive passing stroke down the lines. Griffin, on the other hand, played in the deep court, seldom coming in at the net for a smashing game.

Two doubles matches and one singles match will be played this afternoon. It was originally intended to play the doubles first, but the singles match, in which Roland Roberts meets Nathaniel W. Niles, will be the first match of the afternoon.

In the doubles Williams and Church will play Davis and Murray, provided the latter is in condition, and, if not, Roberts will take his place, and Frederick B. Alexander and Karl Behr will play the national doubles champions, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin.

The point scores of yesterday's matches:

R. Norris Williams, 2d, vs. William M. Johnston.

FIRST SET.

Williams	4	1	4	5	4	2	4	4	2—3	
Johnston	6	4	4	6	3	0	4	2	6—35—6	

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Williams	13	8	12	2	4
Johnston	6	7	6	4	2

SECOND SET.

Williams	4	2	4	1	4	4	4	2	4—29—6	
Johnston	4	1	4	4	2	1	4	1	2—18—3	

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Williams	9	7	7	3	1
Johnston	11	5	1	0	3

THIRD SET.

Williams	0	0	4	7	0	4	5	8	9	0	0	4	4—49—8
Johnston	4	4	0	5	4	1	3	1	0	7	4	4	2	2—52—6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Williams	19	14	13	0	3
Johnston	15	15	13	3	0

FOURTH SET.

Williams	6	5	2	4	1	2	6	4	2	2—26—4
Johnston	4	3	6	1	4	4	3	4	2	4—33—6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Williams	8	8	4	1	4
Johnston	7	10	9	4	4

FIFTH SET.

Williams	6	2	2	4	5	1	3	6	4	3	4	4	1	4	6—63—9
Johnston	8	6	4	1	3	4	5	4	1	6	2	1	4	0	4—36—7

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Williams	18	12	24	2	8
Johnston	16	16	21	2	5

George M. Church vs. Clarence J. Griffin.

FIRST SET.

Church	4	1	4	0	4	4	5	2	4—28—6	
Griffin	0	4	1	4	0	2	3	4	1—19—3	

SECOND SET.

Church	4	4	1	5	4	4	1	4	1	4—32—6
Griffin	1	2	4	3	6	0	4	1	4	1—26—4

THIRD SET.

Church	2	5	4	2	4	6	0	4	0	4	4—31—6
Griffin	4	3	2	4	2	4	4	2	4	0	2—29—4

Watson M. Washburn vs. R. Lindley Murray.

FIRST SET.

Washburn	9	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	7—17—1
Murray	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—31—6

SECOND SET.

Washburn	5	3	0	6	4	4	2	4	1	2—28—8
Murray	7	5	4	4	6	1	4	1	4	4—36—3

THIRD SET.

Washburn	4	4	4	0	0	1	4	1	4	4—32—6
Murray	2	1	1	8	4	4	2	4	1	2—29—4

FOURTH SET.

Washburn	4	5	0	4	4	5	4	4	2—26—6	
Murray	6	0	3	4	2	1	3	2	1—15—1	

FIFTH SET.

Washburn	3	4	2	4	1	8—18—2					
Murray	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11—2	Defaulted

Karl H. Behr vs. Willis E. Davis.

Behr	8	4	4	4	4	5	2	6—26—6		
Davis	6	2	2	2	1	3	5	1	3—16—0	

SECOND SET.

Behr	6	3	0	5	3	1	1	6	1	6—31—3
Davis	4	1	0	4	3	5	4	4	4	4—42—6

THIRD SET.

Behr	4	9	4	3	5	4	4	6—36—6			
Davis	2	7	1	5	3	2	1	4	1	2—31—1	

FOURTH SET.

Behr	4	7	4	6	4	4	4	6—39—6		
Davis	2	5	2	4	6	0	2	4	1	2—31—1

MAN GETS TENNIS TITLE.

Wins Connecticut Championship and Leg on Bridgman Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 4.—Alrick H. Man, Jr., of Richmond Hill, L. I., won the State championship and the Bridgman Cup play on the courts of the Norfolk Country Club this morning, by defeating R. S. Maynard of Westhampton Beach, L. I., in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3. Man attained the title of champion of the State and, in addition, has one leg on the Bridgman trophy, which must be won three times to obtain permanent ownership. He shares these honors with Cedric A. Major of New York, last season's champion.

The doubles were also completed today, the afternoon play bringing together Man and E. W. Peaslee of New York, against Major and Allan Behr of New York, the former winning. The scores were 8—7, 4—6, 6—2, 2—6, 12—10. The consolation play will be concluded tomorrow.

GIANTS ENCOUNTER TOO MUCH LAVENDER

Cub Twirler Is Invincible and New Yorkers Get Short End of 6 to 2 Score.

Jimmy Lavender of Montezuma, Ga., did considerable pitching against the Giants up at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Four sparse hits were the Giants' total off Jimmy's slanting service. Two of these were made by George Burns, Fletcher and Herzog being the only other citizens who were able to connect. The final count was 6 to 2 against the New Yorkers.

The Cubs got frisky with big Jeff Tesreau in the second inning, and before the Ozark lad was derricked from the pastime the Cubs had piled up enough runs to give them a substantial lead. When Jeff fell by the wayside Fred Anderson came to the rescue and pitched a mighty good game. The Cubs got only three hits while Anderson was doing duty.

Charley Herzog had a holiday on the bases and helped himself to three steals. Chicago's new high-priced shortstop, Wortman, also displayed a good deal of talent during the performance. Heinie Zimmerman was not present, his place being taken by Otto Knabe.

Tesreau began to slip in the second inning. For a starter Knabe was hit by a pitched ball and Kelly poled a hit to right. Saier also singled, and when Wortman spanked a hit to right Knabe counted. Wilson sent a sacrifice fly to Burns which scored Kelly. Lavender smashed a grounder out a hit at Fletcher, who fumbled the ball, and Saier and Wortman drifted over the plate. Zeider and Flack were easy outs for Anderson, who had answered the relief call.

For three innings the Giants weren't able to touch Lavender, but in the fourth Burns beat out a hit to first. George stole second and traveled along to third when Wilson threw the ball into centre field. Saier and Wortman did the play and permitted the ball to roll between his feet, and Burns counted.

The Cubs continued their activity in the eighth. Rollie Zeider, at one time with the Yankees, opened the eighth with a safe rap to left. Eddie Flack forced Zeider and then Flack stole second. Mann ripped forth a humming three-base smash to centre field and Flack scored. Knabe grounded to Fletcher, who made a quick throw home, but was not in time to get Mann. Then Kelly forced Knabe and Saier died at first for the third out.

In the ninth the Giants got their second and last run. Herzog singled to left centre and promptly stole second and third. Davey Robertson struck out in a most disappointing way, and while Wortman was throwing Benny Kauff out at first Herzog scored. Merkle was safe on Wortman's fumble, and he, too, stole second and third. He didn't get an opportunity to make the through trip, as Fletcher ended the game when he grounded out to first.

There was never a moment when Lavender did not have the situation well in hand. He used his moist ball with telling effect and grew stronger as he went along. Anderson pitched just about as well as Lavender, but could not overcome the big handicap which Tesreau had left. Herb Hunter was injected as a pinch hitter for Anderson in the eighth inning, and Schupp was called to finish the strife on the mound.

Manager Joe Tinker used up more or less energy on the coaching lines, driving his men at top speed. The Cubs of today are a far different aggregation from that in the ancient days of the Tinker, Evers, and Chance combination. The only relic of those halcyon times is old Three-fingered Brown, who is still in harness and ready and willing to do his bit.

The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Flack,rf	4	1	0	2	0
Mann,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Knabe,2b	3	0	1	2	5
Kelly,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Saier,1b	4	1	1	14	1
W'tman,ss	4	1	1	1	3
Wilson,c	4	0	0	6	0
Lavender,p	4	0	0	1	3
Total	33	6	6	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Boyle,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Herzog,3b	3	1	1	1	4
R'tson,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	14	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	1	6
Rariden,c	3	0	0	5	3
Tesreau,p	0	0	0	0	0
Anderson,p	2	0	0	0	3
aHunter	1	0	0	0	0
Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	4	27	19

a-Batted for Anderson in the eighth inning.
Errors—Kelly, (2,) Wortman, Wilson, Fletcher.

Chicago ..... 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—6
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Three-base hit—Mann. Stolen bases—Burns, Herzog, (3,) Flack, Merkle. Sacrifice hit—Knabe. Sacrifice fly—Wilson. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 3 hits and 3 runs in 1 inning, (none out in the second;) Off Anderson, 3 hits and 2 runs in 7 innings; off Schupp, no hits and no runs in 1 inning; off Lavender, 1 run. Hit by pitcher—By Tesreau, (Knabe.) Struck out—By Anderson, 3; by Schupp, 1; by Lavender, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 ..—2	1	1
Newark	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	6	1

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 4—8	13	2
Baltimore	0 5 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—7	8	1

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 2 4 0 0 3 0 0 0—9	13	0
Rochester	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2	7	2

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 4 4 1 0 0 1 0—10	16	1
Toronto	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2	7	0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	51	42	.548
Providence	51	42	.548
Montreal	48	43	.527
Toronto	48	42	.533
Baltimore	49	46	.516
Richmond	44	46	.489
Newark	39	52	.429
Rochester	37	52	.416

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Providence.
Baltimore at Richmond.
(Two games.)
Montreal at Rochester.
(Two games.)
Buffalo at Toronto.

Sullivan County Tennis Aug. 6-12.

The fifth annual open tournament for the tennis championship of Sullivan County will be held on the courts of the Merriewold Tennis Club, beginning tomorrow and until Aug. 12. Two legs on the Frederick B. Alexander championship cup, representing the Sullivan County singles championship, have been won by W. C. deMille and by W. H. Wood. Play in the championship singles will begin tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, and on Wednesday the doubles competition will be started.

Western Tennis Starts Tomorrow.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The best field ever entered in a tournament of the Western Tennis Association will begin play tomorrow in the twenty-ninth annual meet on the courts of the Owentsia Club, Lake Forset. Matches for the championships in men's singles, now held by George M. Church of Princeton, who will be here to defend his title; for the Western doubles, and for singles and doubles for the women's titles will begin in the morning.

Miss Gilleaudeau Wins Title.

Miss Helen Gilleaudeau won the women's championship of Long Island yesterday afternoon when she defeated Miss Helen Bernhard on the courts of the Woodmere Club at 6—1, 6—2. The doubles victory went to Mrs. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy, who defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Mrs. Fell, 6—4, 6—3.

De Saim Gets Maine Title.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—Count Otto De Salm of New York today won the State lawn tennis championship by defeating W. F. Lacy of Bridgeport, Conn., by the score of 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 5; New York, 2.
Chicago, 3; Washington, 2,
(First game.)
Washington, 8; Chicago, 3,
(Second game.)
St. Louis, 6; Boston, 1.
Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	58	34	.630
Philadelphia	53	39	.576
Boston	51	38	.573
New York	47	45	.511
Chicago	46	52	.469
St. Louis	44	57	.436
Pittsburgh	46	52	.435
Cincinnati	39	61	.390

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	59	43	.578
Boston	56	42	.571
Cleveland	55	44	.556
New York	53	46	.535
Detroit	54	49	.524
Washington	50	48	.510
St. Louis	51	49	.510
Philadelphia	19	76	.200

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York,
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn,
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
(Twa games.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

BRAVES TOPPLE MATTIES.

Boston Easily Downs Reds by 5 to 2—Evers Out of Game, Resting.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Boston won from Cincinnati today by 5 to 2. A wild pitch by Knetzer and a passed ball by Wingo netted Boston two easy runs. Evers was out of the Braves' lineup for a few days' rest, Fitzpatrick playing second. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	4	0	1	2	3
F'patr'k,2b	5	1	3	4	3
Wilhoit,rf	5	0	0	3	0
Magee,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Konetchy,1b	3	1	1	12	0
Smith,3b	3	1	2	1	2
Snodg's,cf	3	1	0	0	0
Blackburn,c	4	1	2	4	1
Rudolph,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	34	5	10	27	10

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Rousch,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	7	2
Neale,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Louden,2b	4	0	2	0	2
Emmer,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Wingo,c	3	0	1	7	2
Knetzer,p	2	0	0	0	2
Schulz,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
bFisher	1	0	0	0	0
cClarke	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	8	24	12

a-Batted for Knetzer in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Emmer in the ninth inning.
c-Batted for Schulz in the ninth inning.
Errors—Chase (3), Emmer (2), Maranville, Blackburn, Rudolph.

Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 2 ..—5
Cincinnati ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Two-base hits—Blackburn, Smith, Rousch, Maranville. Three-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Konetchy, Neale. Sacrifice hit—Rudolph. Double play—Groh and Chase. Knetchy (unassisted). Louden, Chase and Wingo. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 10. First base on errors—Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Knetzer, 2; off Schulz, 2; off Rudolph, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Knetzer, 7 hits and 2 runs in six innings; off Schulz, 3 hits and 1 run in two innings; off Rudolph, 8 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Knetzer, 5; by Schulz, 1; by Rudolph, 4. Wild pitch—Knetzer. Passed ball—Wingo. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

MEADOWS'S PASSES COSTLY

Two Phillies Score on Them and Cardinals Lose by 3 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Meadows's wildness proved costly in today's game and Philadelphia defeated St. Louis by 3 to 1. Two batsmen to whom Meadows gave bases on balls in the third inning scored, and a wild pitch by Meadows figured in the home team's other run. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Niehoff,2b	3	1	1	2	6
Byrne,3b	3	0	1	1	5
Good,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Luderus,1b	3	1	1	13	1
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	2	1
Killifer,c	3	0	0	5	4
Rixey,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	33	3	5	27	19

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Beck,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Smith,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Miller,ss	4	0	1	0	0
Hornsby,ss	3	1	2	0	1
Wilson,rf	3	0	2	0	0
Gonzales,c	2	0	0	5	1
Bentley,p	2	0	0	0	2
Meadows,p	2	0	0	1	3
Jasper,p	0	0	0	0	0
aButler	1	0	0	0	0
bSnyder	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	6	24	8

a-Batted for Meadows in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Smith in the ninth inning.
Error—Beck.

Philadelphia ..... 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
St. Louis ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Byrne. Sacrifice hits—Byrne, Bancroft. Double plays—Meadows and Beck; Beck and Miller; Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 7. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 3; off Rixey, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 8 hits and 3 runs in seven innings; off Jasper, no hits and no runs in one inning; off Rixey, 6 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Meadows, (Luderus.) Struck out—By Meadows, 2; by Rixey, 4. Wild pitch—Meadows. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

ERROR FATAL TO MACKS.

Indians Get Three Runs on McInnis's Blunder, Winning by 5 to 2.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 4.—McInnis' juggling of a thrown ball gave Cleveland the chance to score three runs in the second inning and defeat Philadelphia by 5 to 2. Sheehan retired at the end of that inning and Williams, who replaced him, was effective. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Chapman,3b	3	0	2	1	5
Roth,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Smith,rf	3	1	1	1	0
W'gans,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Gandil,1b	4	1	3	15	1
Turner,2b	4	1	0	0	4
O'Neill,c	4	0	1	2	1
Beebe,p	3	1	1	1	3
Total	31	5	11	27	16

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	1	2	3	2
Walsh,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Strunk,cf	3	1	2	1	0
Lajoie,2b	4	0	0	2	3
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	6	0
McElwee,3b	4	0	2	1	1
King,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Haley,c	3	0	1	5	4
Sheehan,p	0	0	0	0	2
Williams,p	2	0	0	0	1
aDavis	1	0	0	0	0
bPick	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	9	24	13

a-Batted for Sheehan in the third inning.
b-Batted for King in the ninth inning.
Errors—Wambsgans, McInnis.

Cleveland ..... 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 ..—5
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2

Two-base hits—Strunk (2.) Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Wambsgans. Sacrifice flies—Turner, Strunk. Double plays—Chapman and Gandil; O'Neill, Wambsgans and Gandil; Haley and Witt; Witt, Lajoie and McInnis. Hits and earned runs—Off Beebe, 9 hits and 2 runs in 9 innings; off Sheehan, 5 hits and 1 run in 2 innings; off Williams, 6 hits and 1 run in 6 innings. First base on balls—Off Sheehan, 3; off Williams, 2. Struck out—By Beebe, 1; by Sheehan, 1; by Williams, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

New York State League.

Scranton, 9; Albany, 7.
Utica, 3; Binghamton, 1.
Syracuse, 4; Elmira, 1.
Harrisburg, 7; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
(First game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 1; Harrisburg, 0.
(Second game.)

American Association.

Kansas City, 8; Milwaukee, 1.
Louisville, 7; Toledo, 1.
Minneapolis at St. Paul.
(Postponed; rain.)
Indianapolis, 9; Columbus, 3.

TERR

ELENA FIRST IN N. Y. Y. C. RACE

M. F. PLANT'S ELENA LEADS FLEET IN RUN

Sloop Aurora Also Wins a Vanderbilt Cup as Result of Clever Strategy.

FIVE YACHTS DISQUALIFIED

Committee Metes Out Punishment for Various Violations—Mattapoisett Today's Objective.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT POND BAY, L. I., Aug. 4.—Morton F. Plant's schooner Elena led the fleet of the New York A. C. into this harbor this afternoon at the end of the twenty-mile run from New London which began this morning at 11:25. The big schooner, piloted by Captain Bill Dennis, made the run in 3 hours 14 minutes and 50 seconds, which beat the time of the schooner Irolita by about an hour and three-quarters.

Aurora, the 65-foot single sticker owned by Major Cornelius Vanderbilt and sailed by Captain Chris Christiansen, was the first of the single stickers to finish, beating Peter Rouss's Winsome by two minutes and three seconds.

When the yachts got away the sailing masters of the leaders, instead of gaining to the eastward in the light wind prevailing for the finish leg of their run, made off to the southward for a long fetch, almost a reach past Great Gull Island toward Plum Island. They then went to the eastward on a long, close reach along Gardiners Island, and then took another which fetched them victoriously to the finish line off the harbor of this little port on the north shore of the extreme end of Long Island. This chase off to the southward to get the wind which came along in the early afternoon was a good bit of strategy on the part of the skippers, who completely out-tucked those who went to the east. They were at anchor in the harbor before the wind died away to a light breeze and left the bulk of the fleet to fight their way in against the tide, which was running against them.

Manoeuvre Wins for Elena.

This clever manoeuvre won for Elena the first cup for schooners offered by Rear Commodore Harold G. Vanderbilt, who sailed his schooner Vagrant in today's races, and won for Aurora the cup for sloops. The winners of the second cups in each class were W. L. Baldwin's schooner Flying Cloud and Wilson Marshall's Jessica.

Samuri, sailed by her owner, William Earl Dodge, was again successful in the race for the fifty-footers, beating Harry Payne Whitney's Barbara by 9 minutes and 38 seconds, but finishing 31 minutes behind the Aurora. An hour and a half after the Aurora had finished, the Jessica led the fleet of forty-footers across the line 1 minute and 38 seconds in front of Harold Wesson's Shawara.

Squaw did not finish, as she would have been out of the race at all events for fouling Pauline when attempting to get across the starting line. Adios won the race for the thirties, F. L. Richards's Les Mona being the second of the fleet to finish.

Atlantic, the big stern-master which had been the last of the fleet to start, was also the last to finish. Her run to the eastward put her at a big disadvantage.

Disqualifications Are Made.

The Regatta Committee announced that, owing to the crowding of her competitors at the start for the first day's run, which included the race for the Navy Challenge Cup, the winner, Morton F. Plant's schooner Elena, had been disqualified and the award of the cup made to James B. Ford's schooner Katrina, which finished second in the race.

This decision gave the veteran Commodore of the Larchmont Yc four cups, as the Katrina won her class cup and a cup for a special race against the Flying Cloud. In the same day's racing, the Maisie, belonging to Mr. Plant's son, Henry B., was disqualified on the complaint of George M. Pynchon, owner of Mistral, for violation of Rule 12.

In the combined class of thirty-footers and P and N sloops, racing from New Haven to New London, Banzai and Alera were disqualified for being in tow after the sounding of the preparatory signal.

Aleda, the only P boat in the fleet, was disqualified for the same reason. It is also charged that the Okee, winner of the race for the thirties and of the special class against Aleda, violated the same rule. If the protest is sustained the Navy Alumni Cup, which Okee won, will go to F. L. Richard's Adois.

At 8 o'clock tomorrow morning the fleet will start on its long run of sixty-two miles to Mattapoisett, where it will remain over Sunday.

Third Squadron Run, New London to Fort Pond Bay, Distance 20 Miles.

N. Y. Y. C. THIRTIES.

Start, 11:25 A. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Adois, F. L. Richards	5:08:02	5:43:02
Lesmonia, G. B. Kulenkampff	5:10:32	5:45:32
Okee III., L. G. Hamersley	5:11:21	5:46:21
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	5:11:50	5:46:50

CLASS P—SPECIAL.

Start, 11:25 A. M.

Aleda, J. W. & E. P. Alker	5:00:17	5:35:17
Adois, F. L. Richards	5:08:02	5:43:02
Corrected time—Aleda, 4:37:45; Adois, 4:38:14.		

SLOOPS—CLASS N—SPECIAL.

Start, 11:25.

	Start. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Alice, C. E. Keeler	5:21:30	5:56:30
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	4:24:35	4:59:35
Corrected time—Jessica, 4:12:27; Alice, 5:10:55.		

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FORTIES.

Start, 11:30.

Jessica, Wilson Marshall	4:23:35	4:53:35
Shawara, H. Wesson	4:25:03	4:55:03
Maisie, H. B. Plant	4:25:10	4:55:10
Pauline, C. G. Jennings	4:27:14	4:57:14
Roady, H. S. Duell	4:28:52	4:58:52
Mistral, G. M. Pynchon	4:29:42	4:59:42
Zilph, J. B. Hayes, Jr.	4:33:55	5:03:55
Pamparo, Dr. James Bishop	4:34:55	5:04:55
Black Duck, A. K. Bourne	4:39:20	5:09:20
Katharine, A. F. Luke	4:48:11	5:18:11
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence	Did not finish	

SLOOPS, CLASS K.

Start, 11:35.

Aurora, C. Vanderbilt	3:03:18	3:28:18
Winsome, P. W. Rouss	3:05:21	3:30:21

SLOOPS, CLASSES L AND M SPECIAL.

Start, 11:35.

Doris, C. F. Kellier	4:41:25	5:06:25
Kalinga, N. Y. C. Forbes	4:43:19	5:08:19
Corrected time—Doris, 4:39:35; Kalinga, not measured.		

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FIFTIES.

Start, 11:40.

Samuri, W. E. Dodge	3:39:09	3:59:09
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	3:48:45	4:08:45
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	3:57:11	4:17:11
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	4:09:31	4:29:31
Carolina, George Nichols	4:53:45	5:13:45

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Start 11:45.

Miladi, G. W. Scott	5:03:45	5:18:45
Amorilla, Demarest Lloyd	5:00:14	5:15:14
Corrected time—Miladi, 4:39:15; Amorilla, 4:40:37.		

SCHOONERS—CLASS E.

Special.

Irolita, E. W. Clarke	4:47:24	4:57:24
Flying Cloud, W. L. Baldwin	4:46:11	5:01:11
Corrected time—Irolita, 4:34:22; Flying Cloud, 4:36:25.		

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start 11:50.

Irolita, E. W. Clarke	4:47:24	4:57:24
Katrina, J. B. Ford	5:05:24	5:15:24
Vagrant, Harold Vanderbilt	4:49:42	4:59:42
Corrected time—Irolita, 4:34:22; Katrina, 4:54:45; Vagrant, not measured.		

SCHOONERS—CLASS B, SPECIAL.

Start, 11:50.

Elena, M. F. Plant	3:04:50	3:14:50
Irolita, E. W. Clarke	4:47:24	4:57:24
Corrected Time—Elena, 3:10:05; Irolita, 4:34:22.		

AUXILIARIES, LESS THAN 90 FEET.

Start, 11:55.

Mariette, J. F. Brown	4:58:55	5:03:55
Windward, J. M. Goetchius	5:30:38	5:35:38
Atlantic, J. C. & N. F. Brady	5:38:00	5:43:00
Invader, Henry Whiton	5:04:50	5:09:50

SCHIEFFLIN IN GOLF FINAL.

Beats Lansing and Will Meet Sherman at Mohawk.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A home golfer, George Schieffin, and Sherrill Sherman of Yahnundasis will meet tomorrow in the thirty-six-hole final round of the Mohawk Golf Club's invitation tournament. Schieffin followed up his victory over Max Marston yesterday by beating Charles T. Lansing of Knickerbocker, the medalist, 3 and 1, in the semi-final this afternoon.

Sherman played keen golf this afternoon when he defeated W. Hamilton Gardner of Buffalo, 3 and 2. The Utica golfer, who went a medal at Detroit a year ago, went out in 37, a stroke better than par, and turned for home with 4 up. Weak play on the tenth and eleventh cost Sherman both holes and gave Gardner a fighting chance. Sherman went right back to par golf, and won the match on the sixteenth green. The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Third Round—G. Schieffin, Mohawk, beat C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, 1 up; C. T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, beat G. W. Cole, Elmira, 3 and 2; W. H. Gardner, Buffalo, beat W. M. Reekie, Oak Hill, 1 up, (23 holes;) Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis, beat C. H. Williams, Aronimink, 5 and 3.

Semi-final Round—Schieffelin beat Lansing, 3 and 1; Sherman beat Gardner, 3 and 2.

BEATEN EIGHT.—First Round.—W. W. Patten, unattached, beat J. M. Rhett, Rochester, 2 and 1; George Lawyer, Albany, beat R. M. Collie, Mohawk, 4 and 3; L. A. Wilson, Westfield, beat H. L. Towne, Mohawk, 2 and 1; G. P. Tiffany, Mohawk, beat S. P. Emerick, Hudson River, 4 and 3.

Semi-final Round—Patten beat Lawyer, 1 up, (19 holes;) Tiffany beat Wilson, 6 and 5.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—Second Round—Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat I. R. Prentiss, Mohawk, 6 and 5; G. A. Elder, Mohawk, beat N. W. Garland, Marine and Field, 3 and 2; C. D. Stewart, Mohawk, beat A. Gregory, Albany, 1 up; H. D. Hawkes, Scarsdale, beat C. F. Ayling, Onondaga, 3 and 1.

Semi-final Round—Marston beat Elder, 6 and 4; Stewart beat Hawkes, 6 and 5.

BEATEN EIGHT.—First Round—H. H Will, Onondaga, beat W. M. Cadby, Albany, by default; F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, beat W. S. Carr, Oakmont, 3 and 2; W. R. Nicholson, Wykagyl, beat W. A. Adriance, Dutchess, 1 up; A. L. Sands, Dutchess, beat R. B. Beale, Mohawk, by default.

Semi-final Round—Will beat Donohoe, 3 and 2; Sands beat Nicholson, 2 and 1.

Vermont Golf Final Today.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 4.—The final round for the Vermont State golf championship will be contested here tomorrow by F. B. Jennings, Jr., of Mount Anthony Golf Club and W. A. Barber, Jr., of Ekwanok. Both are former Vermont champions. In the semi-final round this afternoon Barber had a close match with his clubmate, C. S. Clark, the match going to the seventeenth green, where Barber was 2 up. In the morning round H. S. Jennings of Mount Anthony, who won the medal yesterday, lost to his brother, F. B. Jennings, Jr.

A. A. U. SELECTS ATHLETES.

Some of Stars from Northwest Expected at Newark Are Named.

Officials of the Amateur Athletic Union are actively preparing for the national championships, and it will be only a short time before definite information can be obtained about the athletes who will be expected to compete in the senior titular sports at Newark on Sept. 9. The Pacific Northwest is the first section of the country to complete its plans, and the men who will represent this district could be named tomorrow by Mr. Rubien, if he desired.

He has, in fact, already made his selection of athletes from the Northwest who will receive their expenses from the fund of $10,000 set apart by the Newark Anniversary Committee. He will not name them officially, however, until he is able to give a complete list of his choices from all sections entitled to share in the Newark appropriation.

That the Northwest can be expected to send east a strong delegation of athletes is proved by the men whom Mr. Rubien has thus far named. They have not many star athletes in the section, but those they have should make their presence felt against the best of fields.

The Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Ore., promises to be a big factor in the title contests, and if Verne Windnagle of Cornell, intercollegiate mile champion, again decides to run for this organization, as he did last year, the Oregonians will probably be among the four highest point scorers. Windnagle represented the Multnomah Club in the Pacific Northwest championships last year, and won the mile championship in 4:20 3-5, which is a resident of Portland, and every effort is now being made by the Multnomah authorities to get him to start training for the championships at Newark. All of the other representatives of this club are already in training. Even without Windnagle, the Oregon club will have a strong squad, composed of Sam Bellah, present national champion in the pole vault; Chester See, a pole vaulter and javelin thrower; George Hobgood, distance runner, and W. Kodderley, a middle-distance runner. Eastern athletic followers know very little about the men except Bellah. However, the following is a record of some of their accomplishments:

See, who is a student at the Oregon Agricultural College, finished third to Alma Richards in the all-around championship at San Francisco last year. This year he has hurled the javelin the distance of 184 feet and 1 inch, and cleared 12 feet 4 inches in the pole vault in the Pacific Northwest Conference championships.

Hobgood was a strong contender when Hannes Kolehmainen of the Irish-American A. C. and Oliver Millard of San Francisco had their sensational dual in the five-mile titular race at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. He took third in this event.

Kodderley has the distinction, it is reported from Portland, of never being beaten in a scratch race at a quarter of a mile. He won the Pacific Northwest Conference 440-yard title this year in :48 3-5, and during the Winter took the measure of Frank Sloman, the Coast star, in the Far Western indoor championships. He was clocked in this race in 50 seconds flat, and on a small track.

Coming East to Salt Lake City, Mr. Rubien has found no track athletes of much merit, but has discovered several high jumpers to whom invitations to travel to Newark in September will be extended. These are McDonald of Brigham Young University; Larson of the University of Utah, who won the junior national high jump championship last year; and Parry, another Utah University representative, who has a considerable reputation in his home town.

McDonald and Parry last Spring tied at 6 feet 3 inches in a dual meet between Brigham Young and Utah Universities, with Larson, who has consistently recorded 6 feet 1 and 6 feet 2 in competition, finishing third. These three men will probably compete for the Deseret Gymnasium of Salt Lake City, and are certain selections of the National Championship Committee.

Both the Oregon and Utah athletes will be put to a test when they meet the best men on the Pacific Coast in the Southeastern championships to be held under the auspices of the Southern Pacific Association of the A. A. U. at the San Diego Exposition on Aug. 19. These sports have been designated by the A. A. U. as official tryouts for athletes of the Southern Pacific district who are desirous of competing at Newark.

Horseshoe Harbor Races Today.

More than sixty yachts are entered for the annual regatta of the Horseshoe Harbor Club of Larchmont today. No craft of a rating greater than thirty-six feet are allowed to compete, and accordingly the N. Y. Y. C. cruise now in progress does not affect the Horseshoe Club race, except that the N. Y. Y. C. thirties will not take part.

Paralysis Puts Off Games.

Because of the infantile paralysis epidemic, which has resulted in the quarantine of Milltown, N. J., the Michelin A. A. yesterday called off the handicap games which it had arranged to hold on Labor Day. The club had made extensive preparations for making the sports the biggest in its history, and had invited all prospective contestants in the national championships at Newark to compete.

TWO MORE MATCHES FOR RATHBORNE CUP

Point Judith and Meadow Brook Rugby Are Polo Winners at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 4.—Meeting on even terms, as the handicaps balanced at 9, the Point Judith four won a well-played game from the Coronado team, by 11 to 4¾ goals, in the Polo Association tournament this afternoon at the Point Judith Club. The Meadow Brook Rugby team gave three to the Aiken Redbirds and beat them by 9 to 6¼. Both games were for the Rathborne Memorial Cup.

Excellent combination plays earned Point Judith its victory. Rodman Wanamaker and Randolph, Sr., had the scoring honors with 4 each. Hulbert of Cleveland earned three of the five goals credited to Coronado. In the fifth Hulbert made a two-hit goal in thirty seconds for the throw in.

Bringing out their mounts in the pink of condition, the Meadow Brook Rugbys, after a half-time tie, smothered the Aiken Redbirds. Cooley broke the tie by a long offside drive in the fifth, and as Hopping of the Redbirds was penalized for stepping over the ball in the same period, Rugby took command and held it.

The feature game tomorrow will be the final for the Army and Navy Cups between the Meadow Brook third team and the Aiken Redbirds.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

POINT JUDITH.	H'p.	CORONADO.	H'p.
1—P. Stevenson	2	1—G. M. Heckscher	1
2—R. Wanamaker	1	2—David Dows	3
3—P. S. P. Randolph	2	3—W. P. Hulbert	1
Back—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.	4	Back—M. Belmont	4
Total	9	Total	9

Point Judith—Goals earned, 11. Coronado—Goals earned, 5; less penalties, ¼; total, 4¾. Individual goals—For Point Judith: Wanamaker, 4; Randolph, Jr., 2; Randolph, Sr., 4; Stevenson, 1. For Coronado: Belmont, 1; Dows, 1; Huibert, 3. Penalties—Safety by Dows. Referee—E. W. Hopping.

SECOND GAME.

AIKEN REDBIRDS.	H'p.	MEADOW BROOK RUGBY.	H'p.
1—W. L. Goodwin	2		
2—E. W. Hopping	2	1—D. Burden	3
3—M. C. Fleischmann	2	2—J. C. Cooley	3
Back—Kent Legare	0	3—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	4
		Back—John Drage	3
Total	10	Total	13

Aiken Redbirds—Goals earned, 4; by handicap, 3; less penalties, ½; total, 6½. Meadow Brook Rugby—Goals earned, 9. Individual goals—For Redbirds: Goodwin, 3; Fleischmann, 1. For Rugby: Hitchcock, 3; Cooley, 3; Burden, 1; Drage, 1; pony, 1. Penalties—Foul by Hopping. Referee—H. K. Gatins.

POLO AT NEWPORT TODAY.

English Players Will Direct Opposing Fours in Opening Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Polo will commence here tomorrow, when the strong Narragansett team crosses mallets with the local four. The Newport team is headed by W. Ball Win, one of the strongest players in England. J. Drage, his compatriot, will lead the Narragansett quartet. Douglas Burden, son of J. Burden, will play No. 1 for the visiting team. Although still in his teens, young Burden gives promise of developing into star material.

C. V. Whitney, son of H. P. Whitney, has promised to play here before his return to the encampment at Plum Island. Tommy Hitchcock, the youngster whose playing helped to wrest the senior championship from the Meadow Brook quartet, is also expected.

HUNT DATES ANNOUNCED.

Series of Autumn Meetings Will Begin Sept. 1 at Byberry, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Frank J. Bryan, Secretary of the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, has announced the dates for the hunt meetings this Autumn. Several more fixtures are being arranged, the dates of which will be assigned at the next meeting of the officials of the association.

The meeting to be held by T. De Witt Cuyler at Bryn Mawr, Penn., will be an invitation affair on the estate of Mr. Cuyler. It will take the place of the annual meeting at Lynnewood, J. E. Widener's home. Mr. Widener will not hold any races this year, owing to the death of his father.

The dates are as follows:

Philadelphia County Fair, Byberry, Penn., Sept. 1; Rumson Steeplechase Association, Rumson, N. J., Sept. 16; United Hunt Racing Association, Belmont Park Terminal, Queens, L. I., Sept. 27 and 30; Piping Rock Racing Association, Locust Valley, L. I., Oct. 7 and 12; Essex Fox Hounds, Peapack, N. J., Oct. 14; Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, Media, Penn., Oct. 18 and 21; T. De Witt Cuyler, Bryn Mawr, Penn., Oct. 23; White Marsh Valley Hunt, Flourtown, Penn., Oct. 25 and 28; Pickering Hunt, Phoenixville, Penn., Nov. 4; Warrenton Hunt, Warrenton, Va., Nov. 18.

TO SWIM FOR TITLE TODAY.

Vollmer and Langer Among Entries for 440-Yard Championship.

The crack swimmers of the East and the West will meet today, when Herbert E. Vollmer of the New York A. C., and Ludy Langer of Los Angeles compete in the 440-yard national championship swim to be held by the N. Y. A. C. over a 110-yard course in the waters directly off the main clubhouse at Travers Island. Langer is the general favorite over Vollmer, Teddy Cann, and Joseph T. Wheatley, all New York A. C. representatives, who will comprise the field, and he has shown fine form in his preparatory trials at Travers Island this week.

Langer, who won the 440-yard title, in addition to the 880-yard and mile championships at San Francisco last year, has come all the way from Southern California to get his first chance to test his skill against Vollmer. New York A. C. followers are looking to Teddy Cann to be a mild sensation in today's race. This youngster has been coming along so rapidly of late that he may prove a surprise at any time now.

PENN. GETS WRIGHT AGAIN.

Amateur Crew Coach Will Order Fall Practice on the Schuylkill.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 4.—Captain Ad Woll of the University of Pennsylvania crew has received a letter from Coach Joe Wright in which the Red and Blue rowing mentor said he would return to this city early in October to resume work. Coach Wright explained that he expected to have considerable Fall rowing on the Schuylkill.

This announcement tends to show that Coach Wright has obtained another leave of absence from the Canadian Post Office Department at Toronto, in which he holds a responsible position. When he came to Philadelphia last Winter it was understood that his leave called for an absence from duties for only six months. Coach Wright has been at work with the Pennsylvania crews entirely without remuneration and is in every sense an amateur coach.

EXCURSIONS

EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong $1.

To-morrow also every Sunday and Holiday

Lv. W. 23rd St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

Atlantic City $1.50

To-morrow also Wednesday, Aug. 9

Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.05 a.m.

VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

'LADY' PICKPOCKET WORKS IN FIFTH AV.

Women Shoppers and Soda Sippers with Plethoric Handbags Her Victims.

USUALLY WORK IN PAIRS

Dresses Up to Her Assumed Station, but Plays Shopgirl When She Operates in the Subway.

Women pickpockets are at work in the city, and Lieutenant Richard M. McKenna's Flying Squadron, as the pickpocket squad at Police Headquarters is called, is busily engaged in running them down. These women, there are quite a number of them, do their stealing in the department stores and in the fashionable candy shops and ice cream and soda water "parlors" on Fifth Avenue. They dress well, and, like the male pickpocket, two or more of them usually work together. The one who does the stealing passes the plunder to her sister pickpocket, so if she is caught and searched nothing will be found on her.

Women, Lieutenant McKenna says, are the easiest kind of victims for the pickpocket. They are careless with their valuables, and while they are sipping soda or looking over a display of goods on a store counter the woman pickpocket standing beside them opens the handbag dangling from their wrists and extracts their money. Detective Casassa recently caught red-handed one of these thieves in a Fifth Avenue shop. She was a tall, handsome woman. Casassa asked her why a woman of her appearance stooped to picking pockets for a livelihood. "You should be able to earn an honest living," he remarked. "I do not rob the poor," she replied. "I rob only the idle rich. If they can afford to purchase jeweled collars for their cats and dogs they surely won't miss the few dollars I take from them."

When these women pickpockets go to the cheap class of department stores they cast aside their finery and dress modestly. As a rule they confine their thieving to picking pockets, although their love for expensive things sometimes tempts them into shoplifting. A short time ago the detectives arrested two of these pickpockets, and when they were searched they found on them several silk union suits, worth $40 each. The confederates of these woman are almost always women. It is seldom they work with a man, and they generally confine their activities to the stores. The police, however, know of a woman pickpocket who occasionally travels on the subway. She works with a male companion, passing her stealings to him. Few men would suspect a pretty woman of picking their pockets. These women in many cases are the wives or relatives of cheap gamblers, and they have been instructed in the art of pocket picking by professional pickpockets.

The Flying Squadron is also engaged in breaking up another class of female pickpockets. These women work in the Jewish markets on the lower east side. They dress like the wives of laborers, wearing shawls about their heads. The Jewish women of the east side do most of their marketing on Thursday and Friday, and it is on these days that the pickpockets are to be found at the market. The Jewish housewives have large pockets in their skirts. It is oftentimes the repository for the family bank. The female pickpocket is very skillful. While a confederate does something to distract the attention of the victim the pickpocket lifts up her skirt and quickly cuts out the pocket with a pair of scissors.

At the present time there are quite a number of juvenile pickpockets about the city. The police have cases of boys of 5 and 8 years old who have been taught to pick pockets by some Fagin. These juveniles ply their trade in the pushcart markets and 5 and 10 cent stores. To cover up their thieving they frequently resort to trickery. Detectives Mugge and Gaynor of the squad were at Fifty-ninth Street and the Queensborough Bridge recently. They noticed an old woman waiting for a car. A little fellow of 5 years ran up to her apparently badly frightened. "Oh, please, mam," he pleaded as he clung to her skirts, "make that big boy go away; he wants to hit me." As he spoke a husky boy of 8 danced up to the old lady, and, attempted to strike the younger boy. The old lady beat him off with an umbrella, while the little fellow clung more tightly to her skirts, screaming with terror. The older boy departed, and the five-year-old thanked his savior and went his way. The two detectives followed him. He met his companion and they saw him pass the pocketbook, containing $10, to the older boy. The detectives then corralled the two, and led them back to their victim. They explained they were detectives. "Then," interrupted the old lady, "you should lock up that big boy. He wanted to hit that poor little fellow." When the detectives handed the old lady her pocketbook and explained that "the poor little fellow" had extracted it from her handbag she gasped in amazement. "Land sakes alive," she exclaimed, "they do teach children wickedness at a tender age in this city."

The indeterminate sentence law has caused hundreds of pickpockets to leave the city in the past few months. By this law if a pickpocket is convicted he may be sent to the Workhouse for an indefinate period. The pickpocket, as Commissioner of Corrections Lewis says, does not like manual labor or the prospect of spending many months in jail, so for that reason hundreds of them have embarked for fields where they may practice their vocation with more safety. This does not mean that there are no pickpockets in the city for there are enough of them left to make life uncomfortable for the traveling public, but it explains the growing activity of the female pickpocket.

An old pickpocket who had joined the exodus, and had departed from the city for a place where the law was not so stringent recently wrote a letter to Inspector Cray, protesting at the way the police here were treating him. He wrote that as he had left the city, and was no longer bothering the police, he thought they should let him alone. He said that whenever he was arrested the New York police sent on his record to the local police, and that he thought was ungrateful, and made it difficult for him to earn a livelihood at picking pockets. The pickpocket out of the city is now engaged in robbing the clerks off for vacations as they are leaving a crowded boat or train.

Lieut. McKenna and Detective Frank D. Casassa have been pursuing pickpockets for twenty years. They know the faces and history of hundreds of pickpockets, and also know all of their tricks. Detective Casassa says that the safest place for a man to carry a wallet is in the inside vest pocket, and that the most careless place to carry it is in the hip or trousers pocket. Pickpockets, he says, are to be found on the rear platforms and rear ends of crowded underground and surface cars so that they get their victims both going and coming. A great many persons, he says, are robbed while they are boarding a car. The victim is shoved in the back, and at the same time his wallet is extracted.

The Flying Squadron has a roving commission, and goes to all parts of the five boroughs. As a rule it follows the crowd. It has done excellent work and has broken up many organized gangs of pickpockets. An old pickpocket told Detective Casassa that before the squad was organized he was able to make $25,000 a year, but that today the work of the squad and the indeterminate sentence law had made it so that it was no longer profitable for him to work in the city.

NOT NEW YORK "RIPPER."

Faurot's Detectives See No Similarity in Paterson Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4.—John F. Webster, the plumber who is being held on suspicion of having murdered Max D. Goldstein, three and a half years old, whose body was found yesterday at the foot of the cellar stairs of his home, 21 Hamburgh Avenue, in which the plumber had a shop, bears a good reputation, and the police are still working on the case. The prisoner admits he went into the cellar, but denies having seen anything of the little boy. The plumber's overalls and some tools which have dark spots on them, which may be blood, have been sent to the General Hospital for examination.

Inspector Faurot of New York sent over two of his detectives today to investigate into any possible connection between the Goldstein murder and the "Ripper" cases in New York. The detectives said they did not see any connection.

Webster is locked up on the charge of murder, without bail. He can account for only a part of his time between 7 o'clock on Wednesday night, when the boy was missed, and 11 o'clock next morning, just after the body was discovered.

For an Increased Surtax.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee have decided to propose an amendment to the special revenue bill increasing the surtax on incomes exceeding $2,000,000 from 10 to 13 per cent. This is the only change contemplated in the income tax rates as carried in the House bill.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Castle Producing Company, a new theatrical producing firm organized by James W. Castle, will shortly put on "Maid to Order," a musical comedy by Frederick Chipman with music by Mrs. Castle. Rose Botti will have the prima donna role.

St. John Ervine's play, "Susan Clegg," will be played for the first time in New York at the Princess Theatre on Sept. 18.

Paul Gordon, who is playing in moving pictures as leading man for Pauline Fredericks and Emmy Wehlen, will leave the screen field to begin rehearsals next week for "The Dawn," which is to be seen in New York next month.

CITY MAY BRING SUIT FOR STADIUM LOSS

Plans Action Unless Promoters of Shakespeare Masque Pay for Damage.

SETTLEMENT IS POSSIBLE

Payment for Water Supply and Electric Current Included in City's Demands.

It is probable that unless the claim for damage to the stadium and other City College property is settled the city will begin action to recover against those who backed "Caliban," the Shakespearean masque. It was said yesterday at the Corporation Counsel's office that the serving of a summons and complaint would be the next step on the part of the city unless a settlement was reached. Those interested, however, do not believe that this will be necessary. W. Forbes Morgan, the surety for the committee which produced "Caliban," has been notified and it is possible that a settlement will be effected within the next few days. If not the Corporation Counsel intends to proceed to the collection for the damage to property by the players and the audience at the fete.

Not all of the money the city seeks to collect is for property damage. These were the items which were sent in on July 26:

Cost of restoring the field	$3,750
Repairs to stadium	302
Electric current	155
Water supplied	100
To Athletic Association, (use of grounds prior to fete)	1,700

While the officials of the Corporation Counsel's office were not inclined yesterday to discuss the damage done to the City College property, the opinion is held that the character of the damage justifies the protest of THE NEW YORK TIMES against the use of Central Park for the masque. Some who have personally examined the stadium since the affair say that the character of the damage inflicted shows either gross carelessness or vandalism.

Under an arrangement with the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration Committee the city was to have received a percentage of the profits. There were no profits, it is said, and this is a phase of the question that may be inquired into.

R. R. MEN PLAN FOR HEARING

A. P. Thomas to Present Case to Congress Committee.

Following the organization of the joint Congressional Committee which is to study the railroad problem, officers of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee met in this city yesterday and elaborated plans for presenting arguments and data. It was decided to place the preparation of the railroad case in the hands of Alfred P. Thomas of Norfolk, Va., general counsel for the Southern Railway. His principal collaborators will be Edgar J. Rich, general counsel of the Boston & Maine, and Alfred T. Erickson, formerly Chairman of the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin.

Senator Newlands, Chairman of the committee, and Representative Adamson, the Vice Chairman, are a subcommittee to lay out the program for the inquiry. Most of the meetings will be held in Washington, but hearings will be given in this city, Chicago, St. Louis, and other great traffic centres.

Escaped Convict Back in Sing Sing.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Jean Kerscher, known also as "Dutch Miller," who escaped from Sing Sing three months ago, was brought back to the prison today. The dummy he fashioned to resemble himself, and which he left on his cot, was still on exhibition in one of the cells. When the dummy was shown to him Kerscher rubbed his chin and remarked, with a smile, "Yes, that's it." Kerscher said that since his escape from Sing Sing he had worked in many places in New Jersey and on Long Island, generally as a waiter.

SCOTT AT POLICE SCHOOL.

General Present When 60 Recruits Are Added to Force.

General Hugh Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army; Magistrate Barlow, and a number of others attended the exercises of the Police Training School yesterday, when sixty men were received into the force as probationary patrolmen.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods addressed the recruits, praising their work in the school. He did not refer to the street railway strike and the recent investigations into alleged police graft.

"There was a time when the men on this force did not feel that they could do their duty with confidence," the Commissioner said. "They received formal orders to do one thing and heard whispered instructions to do something else. They often were afraid to make arrests because they feared that they might be offending some one's friend. That time has passed, I believe never to return. You can go out confident that you will be backed up to the limit in the performance of your duty."

CHANGES IN FORD CAR.

Automobile Row Hears It Is to Adopt Latest Styles.

Report that the lines of the Ford automobile were to undergo a change with the 18.2 per cent. reduction in the price of the car was circulated along Automobile Row yesterday afternoon. Details were not lacking—namely, that a new bonnet of sloping form in accord with the latest style in automobile hoods, dashing crowned fenders and a remodeled radiator would be provided for the new car.

The report was published in an automobile trade paper. Inquiry at the office of the paper brought the answer that the information was not official, but that it was thought developments would prove it to be authentic. At the Long Island Ford factory it was said that no announcements as to any changes in the model had been received there.

Glassmakers Get Wage Increase.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—The National Manufacturers' Association of Pressed and Blown Glassware announced today an increase of approximately 10 per cent. in the wage scale for the coming year. The advance affects 9,000 workers in the fourteen branches of the industry. A 10 per cent. increase for two departments was announced last night. The conference with the union committees has been in session two weeks.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916.

RATES AND WAGES.

The essentials of the disputes in the traction and steam railway strikes are similar. In both rates are fixed by law. In both there is a triangular collision of interests regarding the relations between the cost of the service in wages, the price to those receiving the accommodation, and the profits of the proprietors. Both are public utilities disturbed by unions. And it is suggested that the trouble can be solved by the establishment of wage boards analogous to the rate boards. Nobody has suggested profit boards, to dictate what profits shall be established by law. That is seen to be absurd, since we have witnessed a strike of capital against the remnant of profit above rates in the railway industry. Nobody knows any way of diverting capital from the more profitable industrial and government securities into the railways. For some reason nobody sees absurdity in proposing to regulate strikes of labor. On the contrary, it is proposed to extend the system of regulation which has not succeeded in the case of railway capital to railway labor. Regulation of rates, it is said, has failed because it is a halfway measure. To make it effective there must be regulation of costs as well as of rates and profits. Hence the proposal of a wage board. Is there no danger that also may be a halfway measure?

If it is necessary to regulate railway costs, is it not necessary also to regulate the costs of labor in providing itself for hire? If it is not possible to stop the evasion of the regulation of costs and profits by railway capital, how much more impossible is it to regulate individual costs of living and the remnant for thrift and efficiency above the wastes of the improvident individual which create for him the problems which he attempts to transfer to society! The problem of living is an individual problem, not suitable for regulation universally. Yet unions and legislatures attack it by law, and will be baffled respecting wages at the precise point where the regulation of rates has broken down.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been practicing regulation for thirty years, and is now facing an inquiry why it has not succeeded better. That Commission is the most expert authority on regulation we have had, and yet it is powerless before the problem of the strong and the weak. There cannot be two rates, the lower one for the road which can thrive on less than the other. It is not possible to reduce rates because the profits are excessive or to raise them because the profits are deficient. For strong and weak there must be one rate by law, and that rate will get the business regardless of the struggle to survive and the fate of the vanquished. Yet the unions regulate wages in just that way. There is to be an average wage, and an average production, although there is no average man. The strong and needy man is not allowed to increase his efforts and efficiency accordingly. He must take less than he can and would earn in order that his inferiors, the substandard men, may receive more than they could otherwise.

The deficiency of production between what industry is capable of and its results under regulation by unions and legislators is the loss of society. Capital and labor both suffer. Profits and wages have no possible source but the result of their joint efforts. Both suffer when the product is reduced. Capital is the enemy of both legislators and unions. The lawmakers reduce profits by law, and multiply its taxes. Unions think it patriotic to their class to increase costs illimitably, and have no hesitation in demanding wages before dividends or out of dividends. The man who understands perfectly that he would not work unless paid thinks that other men's dollars can be made to work for him for nothing. And the unions marvel when their jobs vanish. They think it malice when others in greater need accept the wage which they despise, and they blame society when it protects itself by the methods which labor uses.

Times like these are times for thought, and more particularly regarding the principles of the dispute than regarding details. Details are subject to investigation and adjustment. Principles cannot be waived without inviting the return of the trouble which was thought to be settled when settled wrong. The rate and wage questions must be reconsidered on fundamental principles and from the standpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number. Neither capital nor labor can be allowed to aggrandize itself by exploiting other classes, or rather the aggregate of all classes. Where the common interests are concerned there must be one law for all. Beyond that universal zone of absolute right and duty there lies the great zone of discretion which it is not suitable for law to enter.

Profits cannot be regulated. The attempt of government to regulate railway profits has recoiled upon society. Rates have been reduced in such manner that more than a billion of railway capital is receiving no return at a time when the railways are serving society more efficiently than ever known anywhere. The unprofitableness of railway capital is the loss of society, for the profits of other lines of industry are limited by the capacity of the railways, which have ceased to grow. The attempt to regulate wages by unions injures labor and society more than capital. Nobody need worry about capital. It is managed upon the whole intelligently, and knows how to protect itself. But the cost of living is the result of the unintelligent selfishness of labor. It regards only its pay envelope, and is capable of no such loyalty to all as it manifests to its class. The patriotism of the proletariat for its class is marvelous. The spirit which enabled the garment workers to starve for what they thought their rights shames all sordid calculations. No arbitration for them. They are right. Agreement is better. Labor and capital, unions and lawmakers, would do well to imitate them, and get together of themselves. They know best, each for themselves, where the shoe pinches and should be eased. They can do the job better for themselves than it can be done for them.

THE SIEGE.

The diplomat who told Mr. BALFOUR that he considered the naval battle of Jutland the turning point of the war was probably mistaken; the turning point of the war was the fruitless campaign against Verdun. Both were the sallies of a garrison. Everything in this war is on such a colossal scale that what are called battles would have been called campaigns in other wars, that a campaign lasting for months is called a battle, and that the battles are named not after a farmhouse, a village, a creek, or even a city, as in past times, but after whole provinces and even countries; the battle of Champagne, the battle of Bukowina. So with sieges; what is going on now is the siege of Germany.

The Jutland battle was a sally by a part of the beleaguered force. It inflicted great damage on the besiegers, and the sallying force escaped, with much loss, back into the intrenchments. This is what the Germans describe as a victory; but a sallying force does not win a victory unless it cuts its way through. CERVERA's sally ended in the destruction of his force; SCHEER got back; but neither of them broke the besieging lines.

If the sally against Verdun had been successful it might or might not have raised the siege. It failed, and with its failure the besiegers attempted to storm the fort. There were two storming parties, one on the east and one on the west. They have both made breaches in the walls, slight ones in the west, great ones in the east. If both these storming parties were to fail, more would follow, and still more; while in the meantime the besiegers on the sea continue uninterrupted their merciless beleaguerment, no more affected by the spectacular Jutland sally than the besiegers of Plevna were by the sallies of OSMAN Pasha. The German fleet is impotent; it cannot even interfere with the flood of men and munitions constantly flowing across the Channel. The battle of Jutland was the last great sally in the siege of Germany.

"INCLINED TO RESENT IT."

Mrs. HARRISON G. FOSTER of the State of Washington is one of the "4,000,000 women" whose votes are to be hurled in a block hither and yon, as the handful of women who conduct the organization called the Woman's Party may direct. She was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, so she is not destitute of interest in politics or of political knowledge. The Tacoma Ledger says she "expressed a "prevailing sentiment among women "of the West" when she said in an address to the Democratic women of Pierce County that heckling of public speakers "is done almost entirely by a certain type of married women," and that perhaps this was "due to their inexperience in dealing with men." The Ledger is a Republican paper, but it is published in a State where women vote, and presumably knows something about the way they vote; and it is not as sure that those 4,000,000 votes can be cast the way the Woman's Party leaders direct as Mr. HUGHES is. At any rate, it does not go gladly galloping into the arms of the Woman's Party, as he does, nor entertain that happy conviction that he and it have annexed those 4,000,000 votes.

In the first place, The Ledger says, at the last election not more than 2,000,000 women, probably fewer, voted. In the second place, the 2,000,000 won't vote as they are told, any more than men would. "Western women are inclined to resent the assumption of Eastern women that "anything of that sort can be done." In the third place, they are interested in other things. "Women who have "the suffrage are not going to sacrifice "their power in other political matters "just to promote a measure some of "the Eastern women deem vital." The Ledger is owned by that sagacious old longhorn of Republican politics, SAMUEL A. PERKINS. Wouldn't it have been as well for Mr. HUGHES to consult him before throwing over his party platform to grab "4,000,000 votes" that can't be grabbed? If he needed advice from Senator FALL of New Mexico about Mexican affairs, he needed much more the advice of SAM PERKINS of Washington about Washington women. If they are "inclined to resent" the attempt of the Woman's Party leaders to swing their votes, he has not made much of a hit. Hereafter his motto should be "The more haste, the less speed."

A VERY HIGH PRICE.

Very quick work has been done thus far in the matter of the purchase by the United States Government of the Danish West Indies. But even if the treaty that was signed yesterday by Secretary LANSING and the Danish Minister is brought before the Senate before the end of the present session, it is doubtful if it will be quickly ratified. There is no reason to expect delay in the Danish Parliament. The price of the islands is large enough to satisfy the Danes. But that it will satisfy the United States Senate is not so certain.

Granting that changed political circumstances, as well as the comparatively recent improvements in the harbor of St. Thomas, have increased the value of the three islands to the United States, it seems that $25,000,000 is entirely too large a sum to pay for them.

The Senate has been inclined to haggle over items of more immediate importance than the purchase of the islands. It is understood that we need them for national defense. But we need ships, guns, ammunition, and men even more. The cost of naval and military extension will be enormous. The Senate will be justified in looking very closely into the matter of this purchase. If the sum suggested were cut in half, Denmark would still get a much higher price for the West Indian possessions which she has neglected than she thought of asking for them in former negotiations.

AN OLD TROUBLE.

The Republicans are making a great pretense of excitement over the Mexican situation to hide their want of real issues and the record of their party in Congress. An ingenuous visitor from PERCIVAL LOWELL'S Mars would be led to believe that Mr. WILSON, in his "weakness" and "vacillation," had invented the Mexican troubles. When, even in the gold and iron reign of the highly mythologized DIAZ, has not the Mexican people, the prime root of all the disasters and anarchies, revolutions, Presidencies too numerous to remember, Emperors native and imported, arbitrary force ruling or overturned under a Constitution that is but a name, fine rhetoric and ruthless expropriation, guerrilla warfare, provincial insurrection, been the same? Of a population of, say, fifteen millions, six or eight millions are pure Indians. Six or seven millions are mestizos, perhaps there is a million of pure white race. An Indian "republic," an illiterate people of Indians and half-breeds, exploited for the few, the material on which ambition and force do their work.

There is a permanent suspicion or hatred of Americans among the masses. Why should there not be? Aside from the Mexican war, the causes and history of which are very different in the Mexican legend from the American accounts, how many revolutions or attempted revolutions have been financed and directed from the United States? The habitual arrogance of the gringo makes him detested. The border would in itself be the provocation for such cattle raidings, forays, burnings, and murders as the English and Scotch borderers long engaged in. The influx of foreign capital in the last generation, the railroads, the mines, oil, the great industries and utilities, have bred new envies and greatly increased the influences of interference and the amount of damage when Mexico is in her normal state of disturbance. The opportunities of collision on the frontier have increased with the growth of population, but the situation is essentially the same.

Sixty years ago, in FRANKLIN PIERCE'S Administration, the American Minister to Mexico was shouting that "nothing "but a manifestation of the power of "the United States" could bring about the punishment of the "wrongs" done by Mexicans to American citizens. The next year the revised Constitution was put in force. General COMONFORT, a "strong man," took the oath of office as President in December. In January he was skedaddling from Mexico City. General ZULOAGA had produced a revolution. The entire Diplomatic Corps, at lightning speed and without awaiting instructions from the Governments, recognized the great ZULOAGA. It has always been easy to make mistakes about Mexico. Before long ZULOAGA was on the run, and General MIRAMON was his successor. ZULOAGA came back. MIRAMON, made "President Substitute," was recognized by the diplomatists so lately Zuloagists. But the Liberal Chief, JUAREZ, former Chief Justice, and Vice President ex officio, claimed to be President as the constitutional successor of COMONFORT. He had established his seat of government at Queretaro, at Guanajuato, at Guadalajara, successively, and had been forced to leave Mexico. In the Summer of 1858 he was back and Vera Cruz was his capital.

The American Minister, grown more cautious, broke off diplomatic relations with the Miramon Government till he heard from President BUCHANAN, who, "because of complaints of ill-treatment of American citizens, broke off "diplomatic relations with the Mira-"mon Government altogether." The star of BENITO JUAREZ was rising. Mr. BUCHANAN sent a confidential agent to Mexico, and on the strength of his report appointed Mr. MCLANE of Maryland Minister to Mexico, leaving it to his discretion to recognize the Juarez Government, which he did in April, 1859. Meanwhile MIRAMON held the capital. In his message of December Mr. BUCHANAN recommended Congress to authorize a military expedition to hunt down the Miramon Government in the bowels of Mexico and exact from it redress for injuries to American citizens. A year later, reaffirming "the justice as well as the wisdom" of the policy of invasion, he told Congress that, convinced of its disagreement with him as to that policy, he had tried to secure the same objects by treaty with the Juarez Government.

This perhaps tedious recital of old history may be forgiven for its perfect contemporaneousness, so to speak. The outrages on Americans, the medley of constitutional rulers and pretenders, the swift changes and various sites of Governments, diplomatic errors, cross-purposes at Washington, proposed invasions: the history of American-Mexican relations is essentially there. But BUCHANAN bears an odious reputation. Doubtless if the so judicious General FREMONT had been elected President, things would have gone differently. Read Mr. SEWARD'S instructions to TOM CORWIN, Minister to Mexico, in April, 1861. We quote from Mr. JOHN BASSETT MOORE'S summary:

> Information had been received that President JUAREZ had overthrown his adversaries and established his Government at the capital and that he had been chosen President at an election lately held, but there were other rumors to the effect that his Government was unable to maintain order, that robberies were frequent on the high roads, and that even a member of the American Legation had been murdered on his way from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz.
>
> The President would therefore use all proper influence to favor the restoration of order and authority in Mexico, and, so far as might be in his power, prevent any incursions or any other form of aggression by citizens of the United States against Mexico. The Mexican Government had lately complained of an apprehended attempt to invade the State of Sonora by citizens of the United States.

And the United States would enforce the neutrality laws and "give "due attention to the preservation "and safety of the peaceable inhab-"itants along the border," and hoped Mexico would do the same. The old story. American pressure and Mexican resistance brought MAXIMILIAN and NAPOLEON III.'s fantastic Mexican dream to an end. We cannot follow the revolutions in the declining years of JUAREZ and afterward, but must not omit the little detail that a commission appointed in 1871 by President GRANT found that 60,000 American cattle, valued at $1,000,000, had been stolen; that General CORTINA had got rich by robbing American ranches, and that agents of the Mexican Government had shared in the swag. Even in the earlier rule of Don PORFIRIO, the Pacificator by ley de fuga, the Mexican situation was that described by HUBERT BANCROFT in his "History of the Mexican People":

> For several years relations with the United States had been strained, partly on account of the refusal of the Government to allow American troops to enter its territory in quest of marauders, although a similar privilege had been granted to the Mexican forces. The outcry raised in Texas led to instructions being given to General ORD to cross the Rio Grande, and war appeared imminent.

The old story. Outrages on American citizens, troubles on the border, these are to be expected, sporadically, and, in case of civil war, frequently. The crumbling of the Diaz myth and the Madero fiasco left a heavier burden on Mr. WILSON than his predecessors had to bear. But the conditions are substantially the same, and it is just to keep that fact in mind. He inherits an ancient trouble. Have the critics of his Mexican policy a substitute for it? If he has been vacillating, so have his predecessors. As a matter of fact, the American people are, and have been, opposed to war with Mexico.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Suggestion of Some Plausibility.

In Albany Medical Annals, the journal of the Alumni Association of the Albany Medical College, the editor of that publication makes an elaborate examination of the known facts—they are lamentably few!—about infantile paralysis, and from it deduces something which, while much less than a decision, is a highly interesting suspicion, that the disease and the milk supply are related.

First of all, he notes the familiar circumstance that a great majority of the malady's victims belong to the one fraction of every community the food of which is exclusively or largely uncooked milk. The disease, too, is most common in exactly the places where milk is least carefully and effectively guarded from the various degenerative and infective processes to which it is susceptible—in the country, that is, and in the poorer and more densely inhabited parts of cities—and the epidemics of it, as well as the seemingly isolated cases, practically all come at the season when the processes mentioned go on most actively.

The writer of the article uses the fact that the disease rarely passes from one child to the others in the same family as proof that it is not communicated by contact or through the air, but the same fact would seem to make against his own theory or suggestion, as all the children in any family drink the same milk, and, if that were the source of infection, the escape of all but one would not be likely. It is true, however, that the strong tendency of medical science is to look for a single origin and a single means of transmission for all maladies of the class to which acute anterior poliomyelitis apparently belongs, and there is no doubt that many of the precautions now taken will in time turn out to have been as unnecessary and useless as were those formerly taken against malaria in the days when its now absurd name was accepted as accurate.

Certainly it is not without a reason that only in exceptional instances are adults attacked by this horrible scourge, and the hypothesis that the selection of which babies are the victims is due to conditions peculiar to infancy is at least a promising one as a basis of work on the mysteries of the disease.

A Southerner Against Child Labor.

There is not a little of significance in the fact that it was a Southern Senator who undertook the defensive explanation of the Child Labor bill upon which President WILSON is urging Congress to act at once. The effort to exclude children from factories has encountered of late its chief antagonism in the South, the Northern manufacturers having for some time past been content—or discontent—to accept such restrictions as were inevitable and to do little more than to call as much of attention as they could to the unfairness of compelling them to compete with manufacturers still permitted to use child labor. That is a just grievance, as industrial grievances go, and though it could be met, of course, and has been, by denial of any man's right to do a wrong thing merely because other men were doing it, still that reply does not meet satisfactorily the situation created by the discrimination in question.

That Senator ROBINSON was able to show, by many quotations from Southern papers, the existence in the South, as in the North, of a widespread sentiment against permitting—which is the same thing as compelling—children to work in mills will be hailed with satisfaction by all in both sections of the country who have come to realize the many and serious evils incidental to a premature assumption of life's burdens.

The defenders of child labor in the South have frequently asserted, and some of its antagonists have reluctantly admitted, that children of the class entering the mills are better off there than in the remote and sequestered homes where most of them lived before employment was offered to them. It is, indeed, highly probable—so highly that it can be accepted as a fact—that the sanitary conditions and educational facilities of the mill children usually surpass those to be found in and around cabins hidden deep in the mountains. That superiority, however, is very far from proving that mill work is good for children; it only proves the existence of things that are worse.

The proposal to exclude from interstate commerce wares that are in part the product of child labor is a rather startling one to conservative, and especially to reactionary, minds, but, as Senator ROBINSON was able to show, it is not unprecedented or revolutionary. Its wisdom is still a subject for discussion, and opinions can honestly differ.

His Passion Led Him Astray.

For reasons presumably much like those which impel Spaniards always to act in a Spanish way, Collectors of Customs invariably show the turn of mind characteristic of their tribe. What that turn is was never more beautifully illustrated than by the Collector of Customs out in Detroit who recently undertook to impose and exact a duty whenever a Canadian freight car crossed the border into his territory.

The case to him was perfectly clear. A freight car is a "manufactured article," therefore it ought to pay a tax adjusted to the value of its chief component material. Also, the Collector found a court decision which, as he read it, confirmed his belief and justified his action.

It was nothing to him that his plan, if carried out, would put a heavy burden of expense on commerce and a still heavier weight of inconvenience—nothing to him that retaliation in far more than triple measure would be the obvious response of the enraged Canadians to such a scheme as his. He saw a "manufactured article" coming in, and that was enough to set any Collector of Customs acting after his kind.

To the Collector's cruel disappointment, and equal surprise, the Treasury Department has shaken a peremptory finger at him and accompanied the gesture with a resonant "No!" He read the court decision all wrong, it tells him, and he must let the freight cars go on about their business after the established fashion.

The Collector deserves sympathy in his humiliation and will get it from all feeling hearts. But the humiliation, as the world's people would say, was coming to him. It had to come, just as he, being a Collector of Customs, had to do what he did. Trade with Canada really couldn't be stopped in order that he might be consistent.

GRADE-CROSSING PERILS.

An Instance Where the Trouble Was Not with the Autoists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Sunday afternoon I was driving a car which crossed the tracks at Ocean Avenue and Rockaway Road, Jamaica. The gates were down when we approached the crossing and three automobiles were waiting for the train to pass. We stopped at least fifty or seventy-five feet behind the last auto. There were many others following us. As soon as the train had passed the signal was given to go ahead, the gates were raised and the three forward cars passed the tracks. When we were within twenty-five feet of the tracks the man blew his whistle and down went the gates. We did our best to stop, but the notice to do so was so sudden that we had but one alternative, to take to the ditch. In place of the ditch, however, there was an old dirt road, and we were thus saved a bad accident. The car behind us was brought to a stop within a few feet of the gate and undoubtedly would have run into us had we stuck to the road. I did not see nor hear the train, and neither did the other members of our party. We were not in a hurry and were more than willing to wait for the passing of a dozen trains. One could scarcely be accused of reckless riding when one started from a dead stop less than half a block away from the tracks. I maintain that the railroad employes were guilty of gross negligence when they raised the gates after the passing of a train and then allowed three automobiles out of a string of waiting cars to cross ahead of an oncoming train.

E. A. BOWERS.

Brooklyn, Aug. 1, 1916.

SHIPS FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

Vessels Building Now Considered Outside That Class.

New York, Aug. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES, by the use of figures taken from a recent report of the Department of Commerce, attempts to disprove the correctness of Secretary McADOO's recent statement that "of all the crass follies that were ever perpetrated on a nation, the worst was the blocking of our efforts to begin the groundwork of a great merchant marine."

It is a well-known fact that figures can be made to show almost anything you wish them to.

The question of an American merchant marine has to do solely with the foreign trade, and it was of this trade that Secretary McADOO spoke. While it is true that there has been an output of 672,106 tons of privately owned vessels from American shipyards, and that the tonnage of ocean-going merchant vessels being built or ordered in the United States July 1 was 1,000,000, the fact is that very little of this tonnage is intended for general cargo service in the foreign trade under the American flag.

With few exceptions the tonnage built and building in American yards consists of special type vessels for the exclusive use of large corporations, such as the oil companies, the steel companies, &c.; of vessels to be used in the coastwise trade, and of vessels for foreign owners.

Last September I made an analysis of all the work then under construction in American shipyards, and out of 156 merchant vessels of all types that were then under construction only three were intended for general cargo service in the foreign trade, and one of these three was subsequently changed into an oil tanker. An analysis of the shipping now being built or ordered in the United States will show substantially the same result.

In view of the foregoing facts the argument advanced in your editorial falls flat. The indisputable facts are that we have practically no American merchant marine in the foreign trade, and private interests are doing practically nothing in the matter.

PHILIP MANSON.

[According to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the clearances of American shipping for overseas continents were 745,000 tons in 1913, and in 1916 2,448,000 for the fiscal year ended with June. The passenger space was larger relatively in 1914, and the cargo space was larger in 1916. The growth for the South American trade was larger proportionately, although smaller in volume, than to Europe. It is merely prophecy to foretell to what use the tonnage now building will be put.—Editor, NEW YORK TIMES.]

Mrs. Gerould's Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be allowed space to correct a misstatement of one of your correspondents that concerns me? Miss Annie Willis McCullough says that, in being interviewed by Joyce Kilmer on the subject of the short story, I said that Mr. Sturgis, the translator of "The Odd Number," told me that Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman had achieved the technique of her earliest stories by a close study of the technique of Maupassant in "The Odd Number." If Miss McCullough will read the interview she will see that I did not say that Mr. Sturgis told me this. In point of fact, I have never met Mr. Sturgis; and in mentioning the anecdote to Mr. Kilmer I was particularly careful to tell him that it came to me indirectly, though, as I thought, in a perfectly authentic manner; and that therefore I could not vouch for it. That qualifying statement not unnaturally slipped out of sight in the record of the interview.

I am particularly sorry that this has happened, as I have been for many years one of Mrs. Freeman's most ardent admirers. It had never occurred to me that for a writer of short stories to imitate Maupassant's technique was not the most admirable thing he or she could possibly do. The anecdote seemed to me the more plausible because I know of no other American who has achieved, in the matter of technique, such likeness to Maupassant. And certainly it is precisely the earliest and briefest of Mrs. Freeman's stories—not the latest, as Miss McCullough seems to think—which do show that likeness, a likeness that the rest of us can only envy. Mrs. Freeman's prolixity is entirely different from Maupassant's prolixity.

I do not know by what right Miss McCullough speaks so categorically for Mrs. Freeman. But having explained what I did say, and that it is not what she states that I said, I may at least differ from her in believing that my implication was wholly complimentary to Mrs. Freeman—and also in one or two little matters of literary criticism.

KATHARINE FULLERTON GEROULD.

Hanover, N. H., Aug. 2, 1916.

Opposition Only.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance today reminds me:

In my younger years all questions, important or otherwise, were thrashed out around the long box stove in our best store during the Winter evenings. One of the men would take the negative upon every question, until one night, in a spirit of exasperation, a compatriot demanded, "What are you for, Al?" Al promptly replied, "I ain't fer; I'm agin."

G. M. H.

Preston Hollow, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1916.

Germany's World Commerce.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Muensterberg, in his article published in THE TIMES, says that as the result of the war "the sea will be free for Germany's industry and world commerce." In what way has Great Britain, previous to the war, interfered with the use of the sea by the Germans, and in what way were the latter shut out of world commerce?

ANGLO-CELT.

New York, Aug. 1, 1916.

SONNY'S PICTURE.

At last we locked the door on the
shabby, stifling rooms,
And Sonny put his washed, moist little
hand
With faith in mine.
The noonday dishes were cleared away
and we were going to the Park—
In contented silence we walked down
five flights to the street.
The heat was white and heavy and
challenged our joy,
But we walked bravely across to the
Park—
To the green grass and trees and the
bunnies.
Suddenly Sonny grew glad and excited;
"O Mother," he shrilled, "look at the
dear little pony!"
Quickly I walked to keep time with his
eager footsteps.
The man who stood by the pony suavely
came forward,
And before I could refuse Sonny was
astride the shaggy back,
Wild with delight.
"If the picture is not satisfactory,
Madam, you need not pay anything."
And while I hugged like a miser my
shabby purse, I saw Sonny sit
Straight, proud, and joyful,
So I did not refuse; for I could save
and scrimp more than usual
From next Saturday's money my husband would give me—
Yes, I could manage some way.

* * * * *

His picture has come—he is straight
and proud and joyful!
And this was just ten days ago!
He might have been crippled, broken,
and sad
Had he come back to me from the Hospital where he lay moaning.
Perhaps it is best Sonny died.
Yet only ten days ago he was straight
and proud and joyful!
I have his picture to prove it. . . .

AGNES STONE.

THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS AT VERDUN.

Wounding of Wendell and Hollinshed Due to a Blundering Order—Worst Experiences with Gas Shells.

By RICHARD NORTON,
Commanding the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps.

Headquarters American Ambulance Corps in France, July 10, 1916.

We reached, what you might call, our first Verdun camp on June 8. It was not many miles away from that now ruined and desolate city and the distant rumble of guns was very audible. All the regiments of our division with which we had been marching during the last few days were gathered near by and almost instantly we moved up to take the place of the regiments which were being relieved. After three days we were moved to the camp we kept for the next three weeks, which was on the edge of a wood about five miles back of Verdun. Here we were close to a reasonable supply of water and to the field hospital to which the wounded were first brought. It was not an easy place to keep the cars in order, but our usual luck held, and, notwithstanding the various accidents of shell fire and bad roads, when the time came to leave the region we had to tow only one car.

Our division was on the Douaumont sector, so that you will easily understand that the work was pretty severe. The only road which led to the trenches and the postes de secours was one which was entirely open to the Germans' fire, and owing to this was closed to all traffic, whether ammunition, guns, kitchens, or ambulances, during the hours of daylight. It could only be used during the darkness of the short Summer nights and this rendered our work pretty hard. Only once did we send out cars by day and that was owing to an extremely stupid order given by an over-excited divisional doctor. It was to the effect that I should send instantly five large cars to the advanced post. Although I was convinced that some one had blundered, the cars went out at once, I following and stopping in Verdun in the endeavor to see the authorities and to discover why this order had been issued. As I could not find the officials I wanted, I did not delay, but followed after the ambulances.

These I had sent to a place in the road where we had found in a disused quarry a small space that was less exposed than the rest of the road and where we had organized a sort of relay station for our cars when they were on night duty. On arrival there, I found Laurence McCreery had returned already from the poste de secour bringing two not very badly wounded poilus. He reported that his car had been shelled both going up and coming down, but fortunately the Bosche gunners had not got the range. He added that on his return Jac Wendell had gone up to bring down any other wounded who might be waiting, but that as he had been overlong away Mr. Hoskier had followed on, also to see what had happened, leaving word that he was to be sent for if he did not get back to our relay post at a certain time.

It was just about that time when I spoke to McCreery and I was starting up the road myself when Hoskier came down. I saw at once that something had happened, and his first words were that Wendell and Hollinshed had been wounded, but not seriously. Furthermore, he stated that all the authorities, military as well as medical, at the advanced post begged us not to send another car, as there was no need for it whatever and that the cars were simply drawing such heavy fire from the enemy batteries that they feared serious damage would be done.

McCreery and Harden, a capital chauffeur, asked me as a favor to let them go up at once to bring down Wendell and Hollinshed. It was, as you can imagine, with extremely mixed feelings that I told them I could not allow this, that we must follow the advice of the men who were up at the post and who sent us word not to come. They then asked to be allowed to go with a guide they had found, one of the brancardiers, who knew the way through the communication trenches. Starting then they would reach the post where Wendell and Hollinshed were just about when darkness fell, and would bring them out on their own car, provided it was still running, or if they did not come back quickly I could send out a car for them. This I was delighted to let them do, and within a couple of hours Wendell and Hollinshed were on their way to the hospital. Hoskier had brought down the only four remaining French wounded there were. They were rather serious cases, and Wendell and Hollinshed had refused to be moved until these French wounded were taken out; but these four and the two previously brought out by McCreery were the only ones for us to get. There had been no reason whatever to send five cars, nor, in fact, to send any at all, and the result of this order—I may fairly call it idiotic—was that two of our men were wounded, one brancardier was killed, and four others wounded.

The French doctors did everything to make Wendell and Hollinshed comfortable, and the next morning they were on their way to the American Hospital at Neuilly, where they are in the best of hands and rapidly recovering, though it will be some time before either of them is fit to take up his work again. Wendell's wound in his back naturally gave him a serious shock, while Hollinshed, whose wound is in the shoulder, will not have free use of his arm for some little time. You will be as pleased as we all are to know that both Hollinshed and Wendell have been given the Croix de Guerre, and also McCreery and Harden, whose plucky spirit in volunteering to go up into a danger they well understood was appreciated by the Frenchmen who happened to be present. It will give the friends of all those men added pleasure to know that it was entirely at the instigation of the French authorities that these Croix de Guerre were given to our men, and that I personally had nothing whatever to do with it. The honor done them is a frank expression of admiration for the character all four showed. With such men to lead it is not difficult for me to accomplish good results with our corps.

A few days before our division was to be relieved I received a call from Mr. Hill, the leader of a convoy of twenty Ford cars sent by the hospital at Neuilly and which was attached to the division which replaced ours. He came to ask me about the service and I arranged with him to take out his men on our cars for a night or two so that they would learn the ropes. Curiously enough, the last night when we had to bring back all the doctors and brancardiers from Verdun, the night when Mr. Hill and his section took over the work from us, was one of the most trying we had.

The night before we had a disagreeable experience with "tear-shells," which for some hours had rendered the work difficult owing to our having to wear goggles. But this last night there was a very heavy gas attack, so that not only goggles but masks were necessary. Besides the cars sent to bring out the doctors two others were ordered to meet various officers and men, who were suffering from fatigue, on the road to the advanced posts and to bring them to the hospitals. When I got the doctors and brancardiers back to their place I waited a few minutes for these other two cars. On them were Messrs. Place and Wild and Macomber and Gunn, as good men as could be for the purpose, but none of them had had much experience of serious work at the front.

Having been made nervous by the gas, I went back to see if I could help these cars, and found a most extraordinary sight. Besides the gas, which was so thick that men and horses were dropping round about, the Bosches were throwing incendiary shells along the road which our cars had to follow. Houses were burning and falling in the roadway so that all traffic up and down was stopped. There was an absolute block. The conduct of the French during this time was very striking; not one seemed to be excited, not one raised his voice. Men on foot marched steadily on, while the drivers sat calming their horses and waiting quietly for the moment when they could hasten to their destination. Coatsworth, who was with me, pulled our car on to the sidewalk and then we got out and started to make our way on foot up the road where I knew the cars must be, granted they were still in existence, which seemed to me at the moment more than doubtful.

Before we had gone far we found them caught in the traffic and Dr. Place trying to get a man suffering from gas onto the stretcher. They had not been able to find the men they had been sent for, who, doubtless owing to the gas, had either taken another road or possibly not come out of the trenches at all. After some little time we got the two ambulances out, sending the one with the gassed men down to the hospital, while I told Macomber and Gunn to take up a position the other side of the river, where the gas did not reach, and to wait till morning, walking back every now and then to the road along which the officers would have to come so that in case they did turn up they would find the car ready for them. As a matter of fact, although these two men stayed out all night the soldiers did not appear.

The next night, although our work was supposed to be over, more than half of our convoy was called out to evacuate the hospital, and also I received a message from Hill asking for some cars to come into Verdun and help him. This we were, of course, only too glad to do, but it was a proof of what he himself had already realized and spoken to me about, and a thing that should be clearly understood. For such work as we were doing these Ford cars were not adapted. By the simplest mathematics one could show that, granted there was any heavy work, such as we had to attend to, a convoy made up only of Ford cars was utterly incapable of handling it.

This was our last work at Verdun. The next day we were put en repos a few miles away. It is not supposed that we shall be left long without working, but every one needed some rest and the cars needed to be overhauled. We all felt to a greater or lesser degree the strain we had been through, but all had the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts had been successful and were appreciated. This was proved to us not only by the granting of the decorations already mentioned but also by the granting of the same honor to Spencer Hurst, who has been with us over a year and who has been a constant example to all of us of chivalrous character, and to Leon Rapaport, one of the French chauffeurs and a most faithful and patient worker. Finally our convoy received the distinction of being cited before the army. This is equivalent to giving an individual the Croix de Guerre and gives us the right to paint that highly prized distinction on our cars. The citation reads as follows:

[Translation.]

1. Q. G., July 2, 1916. General Order No. 185.

By order of Headquarters the General Commanding Group D cites The American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps, Richard Norton commanding.

Because for more than twenty months this Ambulance Corps has manifested the most complete spirit of devotion to its work and duty. Because it has rendered the very greatest services to the Army Division to which it is attached in succoring the wounded in the best possible manner. There is not one of its members who is not a model of cool courage and self sacrifice. Many of them have been wounded.

The General Commanding Group D.
MANGIN.

No higher compliment could be paid us and I feel sure our supporters will feel that our record is a good one.

The Strike Issue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Shall men and women earning their living in the various industries of the United States be allowed to choose their own representatives when disputes arise with their employers? That is the issue, the one vital issue, now in dispute between Mr. Shonts and his men. All New Yorkers should face that issue squarely, for this is not the first time it has come up, nor will it be the last. There can be no lasting peace till it is settled, nor can it be settled in any but one way—that way is the surrender of the officials. Mr. Shonts cannot obscure the issue by saying as he does, "We have had a very happy family in the years in which I have been associated with the management of these companies, and no questions have hitherto arisen which could not be satisfactorily settled without necessity for outside interference." When his men chose their representatives and charged those men so chosen to do their bargaining for them, these men were no longer outsiders to the dispute. To admit the right of collective bargaining on the men's part, but to limit their choice of representation to a member

SOCIETY WELCOMES MISS FLORA WHITNEY

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney Present Their Daughter at Newport Dance.

RECEIVE IN NEW BALLROOM

Season's Debutantes Dined by Mr. and Mrs. Tailer—Many Give Dinner Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Miss Flora Payne Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney of Newport and New York, was formally presented tonight with a dance given by her parents in their new ballroom on Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs which brought together the entire Summer Colony and many friends from out of the city. Previous to the dance there were dinners in the Colony, after which the hosts and hostesses and their guests came to the dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, while Miss Flora V. Whitney was the guest of honor at the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer at Honeysuckle Lodge, to which all the debutantes of the Summer were invited.

Mrs. Whitney and Miss Whitney received the guests in the ballroom, Mrs. Whitney wearing a costume of black with jet trimmings and Miss Whitney wore white with silver trimmings.

The handsome ballroom of blue and yellow was started on March 26, 1916, and was completed and ready for occupancy the first of last July, through night and day work.

To the north side of the ballroom and the Cliff wing of the residence is a pretty court, where a large fountain sprayed throughout the evening, and in addition the guests passing through the ballroom and court to the dining room looked upon the Cliffs and the moonlight effect of the sea and the pretty country of Middletown. In addition to the court, the new or ballroom addition, the old house is connected by a wide corridor and covered walk.

In the drawing room bridge tables were placed for the guests who did not care for dancing, and in the large dining room a seated supper was served from midnight until the ball closed. For this room the tables were treated with various varieties of roses, while the conservatories of the estate were brought into use for the other floral effects. About the lawn there were tents and illuminations.

Conrad's orchestra and the Hawaiian band played for the dancing.

Those invited were: Mr. and Mrs. Rodolphe Agassiz, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, the Russian Ambassador and Mme. George Bakhmeteff, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre L. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Colville Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Governor and Mrs. Beeckman, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Benkard, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Cofford A. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham, Mr. and Mrs. F. Grand d'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. Dewees Wood Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton G. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott, Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Fell, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Mr. and Mrs. DeLancey Kane Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. James D. F. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden, Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins McIlvaine, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whitehouse, Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles May Oerlichs, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Carnegie Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Morris Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal, the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mr. and Mrs. George Lockhart Rives, Mr. and Mrs. William de Forest Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney W. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fletcher Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Percy D. Haughton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Pay Director and Mrs. Livingston Hunt, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mr. and Mrs. Austin L. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. James Andrews Swan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen.

The Messrs. Maximillian Agassiz, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Milton S. Barger, Raymond Belmont, the Hon. John Barrett, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Williams P. Burden, William E. Carter, Alexander Smith Cochran, Beverley Corbin, James d'Wolf Cutting, Richardson Dilworth, William Earl Dodge, W. Hude Neilson, Henry F. Eldridge, William Wickham Hoffman, John R. Hollins, J. Burrall Hoffman, McKim Hollins, Anson Hoyt, William O. D. Iselin, Oliver R. James, Aymar Johnson, Wadsworth R. Lewis, and Victor Loew.

Roger Poor, John E. Postlethwaite, Ralph Preston, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, H. Rivington Pyne, Richard Mortimer, Charles A. Munn, Marshall Patterson, Howard Phipps, Sherman Day, Alphonso d'Navarro, John R. Drexel, Jr., Thomas Emery, Devereux Emmet, Charles F. Fuller, Lloyd Griscom, Pierpont M. Hamilton, Laurens M. Hamilton, John H. Hammond, Jr., Harris Hammond, Paul Lyman Hammond, Hamilton Phelps Clauson, George R. Fearing, Stuyvesant Fish, Stuyvesant Le Roy French, Richard V. N. Gambrill, William Gammell, Jr., Arthur Amory Gammell, Robert H. I. Gammell, Preston Gibson, Dudley Pierrepont Gilbert, Robert Goelet, Robert Walton Goelet, Robert Grosvenor, Theodore P. Grosvenor, Oliver B. Jennings, Thomas Slidell, Samuel Chew, Willing Hare, Goodwin Hobbs, Marquis de Polignac, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., the Hon. William Anson, F. P. Moore, Wadsworth Lewis, Townsend Irwin, A. Harrison, Alexander Perin, Ensign Charles G. Berwind, Jamers Stillman, Jr., Thomas Ridgway, Peter G. Gerry, Archibald Roosevelt, Quentin Roosevelt, Thomas M. Robertson, Horace Chase Stebbins.

Lawrence Van Ingen, Edward Van Ingen, Lloyd Warren, James M. Waterbury, Lawrence Waterbury, F. Trubee Davison, Frederic N. Watriss, Worthington Whitehouse, Francis A. Wood, George Wrenn, Stanley Mortimer, Jr., George Palen Snow, Lewis F. H. Betts, Richard Babcock, Philip Carroll, Elbridge Gerry, Chadwick, Lewis S. Chaules, Jr., Robert W. Chanler, Francis Crowninshield, Thomas R. Coward, Bertram Cruger, Robert Bayard Cutting, Charles Suydam Cutting, James C. Cooley, Francis W. MacVeagh, Charles H. Marshall, Benjamin Moore, H. Carey Morgan, D. Percy Morgan, Jr., James J. Van Alen, Henry Walters, George Henry Warren, Jr., Francis R. Appleton, Jr., Charles L. Appleton, Grosvenor Atterbury, James W. Appleton, Chester Aldrich, Samuel D. Babcock, Ashbel H. Barney, James W. Barney, C. Perry Beadleston, Kenneth P. Budd, James A. Burden, Jr., W. Douglas Burden, Lawrence Buttes, James V. Parker, E. Pennington Pearson, George D. Widener, F. Bayard Rives, Edmund M. B. Roche, Francis G. B. Roche, William H. Sands, Charles E. Sands, Sidney Kent Singer, Willing Spencer, Lispenard Stewart, Lorillard Tailer, Henry Richmond Taylor, Roderick Terry, Jr., Baron Renaud d'Ungern-Sternberg, (Secretary of the Russian Embassy,) Pembroke Jones, Jr., LeRoy King, Frederic Rhinelander King, Dr. Harry Jennings Knapp, Philip La Montagne, Charles Lanier, Jr., Reginald B. Lanier, Stuyvesant LeRoy, Garrick Mallery, Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., Archer T. Morgan, Bradford Norman, Jr., and Edward Whitney.

The navy was represented by E. G. Allen, William H. Lee, Leigh Noyes, C. R. Miller, J. H. Hall, C. W. Barnes, Dr. G. E. Thomas, E. F. D. Brandt, Dr. Hale, D. W. Bagley, W. Woodward, Walter Gearing, George W. Pigman, Jr., R. Elliott, Ernest Gunther, Richard Elliott, Harold Hunter, William M. Snelling, John C. Florston, Dorsey O. Thomas, H. Averisch, William K. Harril, and Harry S. Clark, Jr.

The Misses Joan Allen, Barbara Allen, Maria Agassiz, Anna Agassiz, Esther J. Auchincloss, Edna H. Barger, Jane B. Wallach, Julia Berwind, Margaret E. Dunlap, Dorothy Bigelow, Helen Brice, Lucile P. Carter, Dorothea Carroll, Lois B. Cassatt, Genee Grand d'Hauteville, Rose B. Dolan, Margaret Preston Draper, Pauling Disston, Edith Deacon, Emma G. Storie, Ruth Twombly, Dorothy M. Watts, Edith M. Wetmore, Maude K. Wetmore, Muriel E. Winthrop, E. W. Yardley, Countess Leary, Countess Gleichna, Alice Gordon Drexel, Margaret Fahnestock, Adelaide Flint, Elizabeth A. Cannon, Angelica Gerry, Mabel Gerry, Marion Tiffany, Anita D. Grosvenor, Ethel Borden Harriman, Mary Pyne, Harriette Post, Dorothy Gordon King, Violet Gordon King, Ethel King, Margaret La Farge, Eugenie M. Ladenburg, Katherine B. Lawrence, Jean Morris, Ward McAllister, Katherine A. Morgan, Leslie P. Pearson, Charlotte Pell, Margaret Perin, Mildred Rives, Mildred Rives, Anna Sands, Elizabeth Sands, Sarah J. Sanford, Louise B. Scott, Mimi Scott, Mary Gwynn, Evelyn Rives Smith, and Louise Sorchan.

Mesdames E. Maitland Armstrong, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Bargen Wallach, Harold Brown, John Nicholas Brown, James A. Burden, Alexander J. Cassatt, Alexander S. Clarke, William P. Douglas, William F. Draper, Walter N. Eldridge, LeRoy French, Fordham Morris, Ogden Goelet, Henry Winthrop Gray, John Clinton Gray, James B. Haggin, Eugene Jale, J. P. Morgan Herriman, Dulany Howland, Wortham James, David King, William Bateman Leeds, Stuyvesant LeRoy, Maturin Livingston, Louis L. Lorillard, John C. Mallery, W. Rogers Morgan, Hermann Oelrichs, Frederick Pearson, Edward T. Potter, Burke Roche, W. Watts Sherman, E. H. G. Slater, Nathaniel Thayer, French Vanderbilt, Sidney Webster, Buchanan Winthrop, John J. Wysong, King Carley, James Stillman and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ridgway, Mr. and Mrs. Peter G. Gerry and Mrs. Charles J. Singer.

The guests at the dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer included Miss Whitney, Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, Miss Fabbri, Miss Margaret E. Dunlap, Miss Katherine A. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Reynal, Miss Frances Monroe McFadden, Quentin Roosevelt, Philip La Montagne, A Sturtevant, Cord Meyer, Major J. Curtis Gilmore, Jr., U. S. A.; Larry Tailer, Emile Dupont, and Preston Gibson.

Mrs. Henry D. Babcock of Southampton, L. I., is spending a part of the season with Mrs. William Everard Strong of New York at the Pinard cottage.

Mrs. Albert D. Smith and Mrs. George Bassett of Orange and Dr. Wolf Cutting of New York are stopping at Hill Top Inn; Marshall Kernochan of New York is visiting Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Mr. and Mrs. William De Forest Manice of New York arrive tomorrow to visit Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Perry.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fletcher Godfrey gave dinner parties at Hill Top Inn tonight.

The junior officers of the U. S. S. New Hampshire entertained on board tonight for Miss Collins, sister of Ensign D. M. Collins.

Miss Edith Deacon has arrived to visit Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin.

The Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano were luncheon hosts today at Mr. and Mrs. Duer Irving of New York are spending August with Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry.

Capt. Henry A. Wilson entertained at a dinner on board Flagship Wyoming tonight for Vice Admiral and Mrs. DeWitt Coffman.

Mrs. Clayton G. Dixon of Philadelphia gave a supper at Hill Top Inn tonight for her house guest, Miss Margaret Gray of Philadelphia, the guests being Mr. and Mrs. James King Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Concklin, Lieutenant and Mrs. Willard E. Cheadle, U. S. N., and Mrs. Joe R. Morrison.

Robert W. Goelet, who is entertaining Marquis de Polignac of Paris, entertained a dinner party tonight, later taking the guests to the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Thursday night Mr. Goelet rented a small theatre where Marquis de Polignac showed French war motion pictures to a gathering of friends from the Summer colony. The Marquis closes his stay Sunday, going to Boston.

MISS ANNE M. MEANS TO WED.

Engagement to Valentine Worthington Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Little of Beverly Farms, Mass., announce the engagement of Mrs. Little's daughter by a former marriage, Miss Anne Middletown Means, 2d, to Valentine Worthington, son of Mrs. M. G. Worthington of 29 East Seventy-seventh Street, this city. Miss Means is the daughter of the late Robert Lawrence Means, and made her début in Boston in 1913, where she is a member of the Sewing Circle and Vincent Club. She recently spent a Winter in Rome, Italy, and since her return, she has given much of her time to the Industrial School on North Bennet Street, Boston.

Mr. Worthington was educated in England at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. He is a nephew of Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr, and a cousin of Francis King Carey of Baltimore and Mrs. Bernhard Berenson of Florence, Italy. He belongs to the Union Club, and is practicing law in New York.

No date has been set for the wedding.

West Indies Tourists.

Some of those booked to leave today for the West Indies and South America, via Panama, on the Metapan are:

G. A. Allsopp, H. A. Bliss, F. S. Brownell, A. Cappelen, Thomas Frayne, C. E. Cross, Miss Ella Lawrence, C. D. Johnson, A. Keller, R. E. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Powers, Dr. J. R. Solomon, M. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Symes, Mrs. V. M. Taylor, John White, G. C. Trapp, William Wilson, and Miss A. S. Ward.

MUNAMAR, (Antilla) — Miss L. Williford, Pedro Ruiz, Miss M. Hammill, John Hunter, Thomas W. Graves, and J. Favre.

BERMUDIAN, (Bermuda)—Miss J. J. Ayer, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Bawn, Charles Baron, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Brush, H. W. Bigelow, Miss L. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. S. Blakely, L. A. Bradley, Miss K. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Campbell, W. M. Conyers, Miss Lucy Carson, B. L. Conway, Miss A. L. Cooper, Miss J. Craig, H. Church, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Curtis, D. R. Davidson, E. B. Edwards, Miss M. Hutton, the Rev. W. N. Herrington, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Judson, Miss E. F. Kemp, Professor and Mrs. F. B. Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leslie Young, F. A. Ross, C. W. Roberts, and Miss E. Reid.

MEXICO, (Havana)—Martin White, A. G. Stoddart, R. A. Gray, W. W. Wood, Captain H. H. Skinner, Miss G. Dely, Mrs. Anna Dely, Mrs. Eugenia Dely, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Orfila.

YOUNG LOSES SHARE IN NORDICA'S ESTATE

Judge Lawrence of Monmouth Co., N. J., Admits Will Disinheriting Husband.

OPERA SINGER LEFT MILLION

Decision Final Step in Legal Actions Which Have Continued for Two Years.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Aug. 4.—George W. Young, the New York banker, has no interest in the estate, estimated at $1,000,000, left by his wife, Mme. Lillian Nordica, the opera singer, according to the decision of Judge Iulif V. Lawrence of the Orphans' Court of Monmouth County, who today admitted to probate her will made in the Torres Strait Hospital, Thursday Island, Java, on Jan. 10, 1914, in which she disinherited her husband on the ground that she had already given him $400,000. Her previous will, made in Deal, N. J., on July 8, 1910, by which she gave him the bulk of her estate, was thrown out by Judge Lawrence. He held that both wills were legally and properly executed, and that the later one revoked the bequests of the first.

His decision is a final step in legal actions that have lasted for two years and included the taking of testimony on Thursday Island by two commissions appointed by the courts. The contest started on Aug. 13, 1914, when Robert S. Baldwin offered for probate a copy of the 1914 will, and George W. Young was asked to produce the original. The day afterward it was announced that Mr. Young would file the 1910 will. A few days later the original of Mme. Nordica's will was filed, and on Jan. 22, 1915, Surrogate Cohalan admitted the 1914 will to probate. In the meantime Mr. Young had offered for probate in Monmouth County the 1910 will, and Supreme Court Justice Lehman decided on Jan. 22, 1915, that Mr. Young could proceed with the probate of this earlier will. This decision was returned on the application brought by Robert S. Baldwin to restrain Mr. Young from taking any further steps in the matter of probating the first will in the Orphans' Court here. Justice Lehman's decision took the contest from the courts of New York, as he ruled that Mme. Nordica was a resident of New Jersey at the time she died, as "there was good ground for claiming that her residence was the residence of her husband, Monmouth County, N. J."

The will admitted to probate was drawn by Alva A. Adams, former Governor of Colorado, who was a passenger on the Tasmania, the vessel on which Mme. Nordica was taken ill. His signature and that of the matron of the Torres Strait Hospital were both attached as witnesses. The bulk of her estate is left to her three sisters, Mrs. Annie Baldwin of White Plains, Mrs. Imogene Castillo of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. Ionia Walker of Dorchester, Mass. The only other bequests were $30,000 to E. Romayne Simmons, her secretary for sixteen years; $5,000 to Maria Masino, her maid for eight years, and $1,000 to Mrs. Ada Baldwin, a friend.

BEQUEST FOR WAR BLIND.

Paul Hutt, the Actor, Left Fund for German Soldiers.

The will of Paul Hutt, an actor known on the stage as Paul Conchas, who died on July 18, provides a bequest for Germany's blind soldiers, and gives more than $30,000 to friends and relatives. The provision for the soldiers says:

I direct that the entire contents of my apartment, at 5 Berchtesgadener Strasse, Berlin, including my works of art, furniture, and household effects, be sold, and that the proceeds be given to the Blind German Soldiers' Fund of Berlin, or if no such fund exists, the proceeds be used to improving the condition of blind German soldiers.

The same fund is to get half the residuary estate if the decedent's son, Hanes Lucas Hutt, dies before he is 25 years old. The other half, in the same contingency, is bequeathed to the International Artists' Lodge, Berlin. The son, who lives in Berlin, gets $30,000 outright and the entire residue in trust.

ROB AUTO RACER OF $9,340.

Thieves Hold Up George Adams Near Sheepshead Bay.

George Adams of 1,203 Dean Street, Brooklyn, an automobile racer, was held up early yesterday morning near Sheepshead Bay by three armed men, who robbed him of $8,000 in jewelry and $1,340 cash. He told Lieutenant Lake at the Sheepshead Bay Police Station that he was driving his 100 horsepower racing car in the estate of the late William S. Whitney, which is now some spot, when three men jumped at the car as he slowed down to cross Garrison Creek bridge.

One man, Adams said, thrust a big navy revolver against his side and climbed on the running board, the second robber stood in front of the car holding a revolver in his hand, while the third one went through Adams's pockets, taking all his cash and jewelry, which was in a small bag.

LOCOMOTIVE BLOWS UP.

Engineer and Fireman Dead, and Other Train Hands Injured.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 4.—Reports reaching here late tonight were to the effect that the boiler of the locomotive of the Lake Erie & Western passenger train due here at 10:35 o'clock from Indianapolis had blown up seven miles west of here.

The engineer and firemen are reported dead, and the baggagemen and brakeman in a dying condition. Whether any passengers were killed is unknown. A relief train left here shortly before 12 o'clock for the wreck.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELERS.

Liner New York and Two Other Vessels Sail Today.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool)—James Adams, J. Murray Allison, Captain and Mrs. A. T. Baker, S. Barton, A. L. Bell, Mrs. M. A. Bell, Mrs. H. P. Blackwood, Miss Rosemary Brockbank, S. E. Brown, Leigh Buckner, H. D. Burbidge, W. V. Butler, Mrs. H. G. Byng, Mr. and Mrs. C. Caldicott, Miss M. Caldicott, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Capon, F. R. Chapman, E. S. Charlwood, Miss M. L. Cheshire, Gilbert Congdon, A. S. Clark, John Darling, H. M. Davidson, G. S. Dey, Mrs. A. C. Dodge, Mrs. J. W. Dunstan, C. H. Eden, E. A. Ellis, W. H. Farrall, Miss May Furlong, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gibson, L. R. Grant, Mrs. and C. Haines, George E. Hale, William Hunter, John Hopkins, William Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kay, S. W. King, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Knowles, Charles J. Lowe, J. D. Matthew, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mendes, Mrs. J. A. Nash, Eugene Prince, Mrs. F. Oliver, A. D. Robinson, Lady Ross, A. E. Slade, H. P. Starrett, Arnold Statham, G. M. Reid, C. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. West, W. E. Wood, R. J. Woods, Miss H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Turpin, and Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Stone.

PANNONIA, (Loudon.)—Mr. and Mrs. George Bell, Miss Tillie Clarke, Rev. Wylie Clark, Charles Clifford, Mrs. E. Elwood, Miss Margaret Rice, C. M. Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stone, Mrs. Vera Turner, Dr. J. A. Valine, Mr. and Mrs. A. Newman, Miss G. Ruby.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Mrs. C. Andersen, Miss E. G. Balch, John H. Brewster, F. A. Brant, Mrs. J. R. Bosley, Mr. and Mrs. Norman C. Chambers, R. S. Cox, Attache to the Chilean Legation at Stockholm; Oscar J. Francis, Secretary to the United States Legation at Stockholm; Franklin Gaylord, Harry Hillgren, C. H. Kennedy, C. F. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Long, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lathe, W. G. McCannon, Hon. Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden; Mrs. Morris, Ira Victor Morris, J. W. Parsons, Captain and Mrs. P. O. Pedersen, Thomas C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. Steendal, Captain K. Sauber, Captain P. Nauen, Miss Anna McKenna.

SHACKLETON FAILS AGAIN.

Unable to Reach Marooned Companions on Elephant Island.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, the antarctic explorer, sends the following message to The Daily Chronicle from Port Stanley, under today's date:

"I reached here last night in the schooner Emma. I regret to say we were unable to reach Elephant Island, where my companions from the Endurance are still awaiting rescue.

"At a distance of 100 miles from the island our little schooner encountered pack ice in streams. We tried to force our way through, but failed.

"The ship was too light for this task. The bobstay was carried away, and ice choked the water inlet to the engines, which thus became useless. After that we worked the schooner under sail to the eastward. The conditions were very bad. The pack set northeast and then southeast. Constant gales were encountered, and, with the low temperatures prevailing, the ship became covered with ice.

"We were forced to turn north again, and came through very rough weather on our journey back. It evidently is a very bad season in the South, and we must wait until the weather moderates before making another attempt to rescue the men on Elephant Island."

Sir Ernest Shackleton has made two attempts to rescue the main body of his expedition, comprising twenty-two men, left on Elephant Island when Shackleton and five of his men started out in search of aid last April. Sir Ernest arrived in Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, with five members of his party on May 1.

The Uruguayan Government offered the steamship Institutopesca for relief work and Sir Ernest left Montevideo on June 8 for Elephant Island. The explorer returned to Port Stanley on June 25. He immediately proceeded to organize another relief expedition and sailed from Punta Arenas, Chile, on July 13 on board the auxiliary schooner Emma. The last report of the expedition, received from Buenos Aires on July 26, said that the Emma had reached the ice fields of the antarctic regions.

BARONESS HUTTEN FINED.

Went Beyond the Police Limits in London Without a Permit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Baroness von Hutten, (formerly Miss Betsy Biddle of Philadelphia,) who was arrested on July 26 as an enemy alien traveling more than five miles from her address without a police permit, was fined $25 and $30 costs in the police court today.

Her counsel explained declaring that "she is as adverse to Germans and all their ways as any one in this country," said she had traveled beyond the police limits in order to visit two of her children. The Magistrate remarked that this was not the first time she had defied the regulations, otherwise he might have overlooked the offense.

SELLS RAILWAY TO JAPAN.

Russia Made an Extra-Treaty Agreement, London Reports.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Reuter's Telegraph Company today says that it learns that after the conclusion of the recent Russo-Japanese convention a separate agreement was reached under which Russia sells to Japan the southern half of the Harbin-Changchun Railway.

It also, it is said, recognizes Japan's rights on the Sungari River between Kirin and Petuna, thus settling a question pending since the signing of the Portsmouth treaty.

KNOBLAUCH BRITISH NOW.

Naturalization Certificate Granted to American Playwright.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 5.—Edward Knoblauch, American playwright, has adopted British nationality.

His name appears in last night's Gazette among a list of eighty aliens to whom certificates of naturalization have been granted.

CANADIAN TAX ON STOCKS.

Dominion to Control the Sale of All Foreign Securities.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—The sale of foreign securities in the Dominion of Canada will be controlled by the Government through taxation, provision for which is expected to be made at the next session of Parliament, the Ministry of Finance announced today.

It is believed the taxation will be in the form of Government licenses to be required before any non-Canadian securities can be sold in the Dominion. The purpose, it is said, is to conserve Canada's resources for investment in its own war stocks and bonds.

The Dominion's revenue increased to $67,000,000 for the first four months of the present fiscal year, which is $22,000,000 more than for the same period a year ago, the Ministry announced. Canada's war expenditures now amount to $1,000,000 a day, it was said, $700,000 of which is spent in the Dominion.

GORED TO DEATH BY BULL.

Isban Hess, Retired Albany Lawyer, Is Killed on His Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—Isban Hess, a retired Albany lawyer and Collector of Internal Revenue under President Cleveland, was gored to death by a bull at his country home in South Durham, Greene County, yesterday. During his thirty-five years of practice Mr. Hess was closely associated with Judge D-Cady Herrick and the late Judge Thomas J. Van Alstyne.

He was born in Rensselaerville seventy-six years ago and was graduated from Brown University with honors. He never married. He was prominent in Democratic politics and served as County Prosecutor for four years. He was the owner of the finest herd of cattle in this section of the State.

WIFE SUES HARRY MYERS.

Asks Separation on Basis of Life with Another Woman.

J. Harry Myers, village treasurer of Long Beach, wealthy real estate operator, associated with Senator William H. Reynolds in his Long Beach and other real estate promotions, has been sued in the Supreme Court of Nassau county for a separation by Mrs. Hattie A. Myers. The plaintiff charges cruelty and abandonment and alleges that for years her husband has maintained another woman as his wife in a home at Rockville Centre, L. I., who she alleges is the divorced wife of a Philadelphia manufacturer.

Mrs. Myers is also suing her husband to recover $35,000 in securities which she alleges he has converted to his own use, and asks for $34,625 which she says he collected for her and kept.

In the Supreme Court in New York County Mrs. Myers got an order yesterday directing Prince & Nathan, her husband's attorneys, to show cause why they should not be compelled to return to her a $35,000 mortgage made by Mrs. Frances Burke-Roche on Dutchess County property.

Fritz Hartman, Band Leader, Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Fritz Hartman, leader of the bands at the inaugural balls of Presidents, Grant, Hayes, Harrison, Cleveland, and McKinley, and known from coast to coast as a leader of circus bands, died today at his home in Gwynedd Valley, in his eighty-second year. He was a native of Baden, Germany, and had led the bands of the Forepaugh, Barnum, Buffalo Bill, and other great shows. During the Winter months many years ago his band played in the old Hippodrome in New York, where Madison Square Garden now stands. His wife and three sons survive him.

SUBPOENA FOR DR. BAYLIS.

Orders Minister to Produce Books of Allies' Relief Commission.

Following a personal visit to the sumptuously furnished offices in the Woolworth Building of the Allies' Hospital Relief Commission yesterday morning in search of the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, the self-appointed "Director General" of the organization, at a salary of $100 a week, Assistant District Attorney Roesch issued a subpoena duces tecum directing the minister to appear on Monday with all of the books, records of deposits, correspondence, and minutes of the commission. At a late hour last night the process servers had not been able to find Dr. Baylis.

According to the Assistant District Attorney, there was no safe in the office nor any filing cabinets of any sort. Valuable oil paintings hung on the walls, which John Emery McLean, the Financial Secretary, told him were gifts to the commission. Mr. McLean also gave Mr. Roesch a statement of a few of the recent contributions. A glance at the list showed that the donations were from every part of the country. The size of the subscriptions varied from $1 to $100.

Mr. Roesch received several letters during the day from persons in Vermont and elsewhere who had read of the situation in the papers and were indignant when they heard that the money went for administration purposes. Up until 1 o'clock yesterday $42 in cash had been received, Mr. Roesch said.

The entire matter will be laid before District Attorney Swann when he returns to the city on Monday for consideration, Mr. Roesch said last night.

F. H. SMITH, JR., DIES.

Retired Banker Was an Officer in Newark Lighting Companies.

Frederick Hoffman Smith, Jr., who was special partner in the banking firms of Harrison & Smith and the Smith-Heck Company of this city when he retired ten years ago, died yesterday at his home, 321 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J., in his eighty-second year. He was born here, and during the civil war was a manufacturer of army supplies, later entering the shirt manufacturing business on a large scale.

Mr. Smith retired from this business and became connected with various corporations, being formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the United States Electric Light Company of New York, the Western Electric Company of Newark, and the Alliance & Northern Railroad Company of Ohio. After he retired from his banking interests he devoted himself to his real estate business. Mr. Smith leaves his wife, a daughter, and two sons, one of whom, Frederick Hoffman Smith, 3d, is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Professor Clinton De Witt Smith.

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—Professor Clinton De Witt Smith, an agriculturist known internationally, dropped dead on the street here tonight. He had arrived early in the evening from Ithaca to begin a lecture tour among the granges of Western New York. He left his hotel about 7 o'clock and three hours later was found dying on an obscure street. The Medical Examiner found his hotel room key and the manager of the hotel identified the professor.

Dr. Rowland Cox, Jr.

Dr. Rowland Cox, Jr., of 287 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., who was for seven years instructor in operative surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons here, died on Wednesday in the New York Hospital, in his forty-fifth year. He was connected with the Paterson General Hospital and was a member of the city, county and State Medical Societies of New York. He leaves his son, mother and two brothers.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY ANN McKEAN, widow of Samuel McKean, died on Wednesday at her home, 321 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. McKean was born in England seventy-nine years ago and had been a resident of Brooklyn for thirty years. She is survived by a son and two grandchildren.

Miss DAISY L. ROLLINGS, daughter of Percy L. and Annie Putney Rollings, died at her home, 848 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday after a long illness. She was born in Brooklyn twenty-three years ago and is survived by her parents and one brother.

Mrs. MARY THERESA McCORMACK, for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died at her home, 229 Eighty-first Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Ireland and is survived by one son and four sisters.

Miss EMILY W. JONES, daughter of the late Henry R. and Mary A. Jones, died on Thursday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Joseph H. Jennings, 1,448 Bedford

ASSAILS C. H. DODGE IN HOUSE DEBATE

Rodenberg Hints That Munition Shipment to Carranza Followed Call on Lansing.

JUST AFTER PARRAL FIGHT

Heflin, Alabama Democrat, Defends the Administration and Says Hughes's Speech "Fell Flat."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Representative William A. Rodenberg of Illinois, Republican, answering Democratic criticism of the Hughes acceptance speech, today arraigned the Administration of President Wilson. Inveighing against the Administration's Mexican policy, Mr. Rodenberg by implication connected Cleveland H. Dodge of New York with recent shipments of ammunition into Mexico. Mr. Dodge, a personal friend of the President, it was asserted, had visited the State Department just before Secretary Lansing permitted an ammunition shipment to be made to Carranza in April, but Mr. Rodenberg said he made no direct charge of connection between the two incidents. Mr. Rodenberg discussed the Mexican problem at some length, and it was well toward the end of his speech when he said:

"If the recital of Mexican outrages as portrayed in that note of Mr. Lansing to Carranza is based on fact, then that recital constitutes a stronger indictment of Democratic inefficiency and incompetency than any partisan Republican should ever hope to reaffirm.

"In that recital Mr. Lansing says the adherents and soldiers of Carranza were responsible for the attacks on Brownsville and Gray's Ferry and several other places, all of which occurred last September. Notwithstanding that, the Administration has complacently allowed Carranza to import ammunition into Mexico to be used in attacks on American citizens and property.

"The trouble at Parral occurred as late as April 14 this year, and now I am about to say something which I think will interest you. Four days after the attack on Parral, which was made by Carranza soldiers on the 14th of April, Secretary Lansing issued an order permitting Carranza to import 1,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition into Mexico.

"The day before that order was issued Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, Vice President of Phelps, Dodge & Co., was in Washington, and, according to the newspapers, he called on Secretary Lansing. The Phelps-Dodge company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of munitions of war, and is the same company that was indicted in the closing days of Taft's Administration for violating the embargo placed on the shipment of munitions into Mexico, and escaped conviction on a technicality that the munitions had not reached Mexico, but were stopped, I believe, at Bisbee, Ariz.

"Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge is a most interesting gentleman. The records show he was the heaviest individual campaign contributor to the Democratic Party in 1912. He is supposed to have contributed, all told, about $90,000, the records showing his first contribution was $30,000. I do not make any charge against the integrity of the Administration. I do not know that the ammunition that was shipped under the last order of Lansing was shipped by the Phelps-Dodge company, but I cannot help wondering if there is any connection between the visit of Mr. Dodge to Mr. Lansing and the issuance of the order.

"That ammunition was subsequently used at Carrazal, where nineteen of our men, including two officers, lost their lives. If there should be any connection between Mr. Dodge's visit and the shipment of these munitions I only say 'God have mercy on any political party that will allow a campaign contributor to recoup himself at the expense of the lives of our soldiers.'"

Deplores Artificial Prosperity.

Most of Mr. Rodenberg's speech, which aroused great Republican enthusiasm, was devoted to the subjects of "artificial prosperity" and the "vacillating policy in Mexico."

After asserting that 500,000 men in New York and 200,000 men in Chicago were patronizing the breadlines and soup houses under the operation of the Underwood law and Democratic Administration, about the time of the outbreak of the European war, Representative Rodenberg said:

"But as that titanic conflict in Europe has dragged its weight along there has been an ever increasing demand for American products to supply the needs and necessities of the warring nations. As a result of that demand American business has been given a temporary stimulus. But every sensible man knows that trade in war munitions cannot form a lasting basis for American prosperity. We are exporting today to the warring nations of Europe approximately $300,000,000 of products a month. This tremendous train of war supplies has given us a fictitious and artificial prosperity that will crumble and fade away the day peace is declared.

"I, for one, hope that God will speed that day. I do not want to see my country prosper at the expense of the grief-stricken widows and orphans of the Old World."

Heflin Defends Democracy.

Representative Thomas Heflin, an Alabama Democrat, who will soon take the stump in Maine, replied briefly to the Rodenberg indictment of the Democracy. Mr. Heflin complained at length because the Supreme Court had been "invaded" to obtain a Republican candidate for President, and denounced Colonel Roosevelt. Referring to the Mexican situation he said: "You need not worry—matters will be worked out in Mexico and peace will finally be restored, and during the next Administration of Wilson these countries will be freed from the curse of war and will dwell together in peace."

Turning to general political issues Mr. Heflin said:

"Mr. Wilson has kept us out of war. Mr. Rodenberg says: 'Of course he did; everybody wanted him to keep us out of this foreign war.' Why, you have been trying to nag him into war on the Republican side ever since this thing commenced. Mr. Roosevelt is your mouthpiece; he is your champion; he speaks for your Presidential candidate.

"He asked the Allies the other day not to trust the chief head of this Government. He gave out a tip to the Allies that Hughes would make a better President for them than Wilson would. What do you think of that? Is not that pretty close to treason, trying to shake the faith of foreign nations in the Commander in Chief of our army and navy? Your man said if Hughes were President he would never write as many as two notes on any one subject. He meant he would go to war, yet my friend Rodenberg said you do not want war.

"Roosevelt said you would have had it if Hughes had been in, because he would have written but one note. President Wilson, by writing one, two, or five notes, as the case demanded, has kept this Government out of that bloody maelstrom in Europe."

Mr. Heflin contended that the Hughes speech of acceptance had "fallen flat."

"Why, the Republican candidate was so hard up for issues," he said, "that he devoted much of his speech to the fact that the Democratic Administration had sent a Democratic Ambassador to replace a Republican Ambassador at Paris. Isn't that a great issue? Republican Administrations have never hesitated to appoint Republicans to foreign posts as soon as they came into power, but the Ambassador to France was permitted to hold his place for many months after Mr. Wilson came into office."

Cleveland H. Dodge could not be reached last night for a comment on Representative Rodenberg's speech, as he was away with the New York Yacht Club on its Summer cruise. The statement that Phelps Dodge & Co. are engaged in the manufacture and sale of war munitions was surprising to persons familiar with the activities of the firm, for it is known only as one of the dominant factors in the copper trade. The firm's mining interests in Arizona and Mexico are among the largest controlled by American capital in that part of the country.

The list of Mr. Dodge's directorates fails to show that he is connected with any company which has been making either shells or explosives. Besides his membership on boards of the various properties controlled or affiliated with Phelps, Dodge & Co., Mr. Dodge is a Director only of the American Brass Company, the Ansonia Clock Company, the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the National City Bank, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and the Old Dominion Company of Maine.

CHANCE FOR ARMY MEDICS.

Only Graduates of Reputable Schools May Join in the Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The army is in need of twenty-two additional officers for its Medical Corps. To obtain them an examination will be held on Aug. 14 at military stations throughout the country by boards of army medical officers, the personnel of which was disclosed in orders issued today. The examinations are open to American citizens between the ages of 22 and 32 who have graduated from reputable medical schools and who have served at least one year as internes in hospitals, all of whom will be required to pass the examination before appointment.

Those who pass will be appointed provisionally as First Lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps. On receiving this appointment the young men must report for duty in Washington, where they will be sent to the Army Medical School for an eight months' course, beginning Oct. 1, 1916. When they are graduated from the Army Medical School these medical reserve officers will be appointed as First Lieutenants of the Medical Corps of the regular army and will be eligible for promotion to be Captains at the end of five years. During the time that they are being trained at the Army Medical School each of the prospective officers will receive pay and allowances amounting to about $200 monthly.

The examinations will be held in designated points throughout the country. Lieut. Col. Champe McCulloch will conduct the examinations in Washington. Colonel Charles Richard will have charge at Fort Jay, N. Y. The examinations at Fort Monroe, Va., will be conducted by Captain John A. Burket. The other examinations will be held at Fort Logan, Col.; Ancon, Canal Zone; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Bayard, N. M.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Flagler, Wash.; Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and at Chicago.

PICKS SUCCESSOR TO BLUE.

Commander Palmer Chosen for Head of Navigation Bureau of the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Announcement was made today by Secretary Daniels of the decision of the President to appoint Commander Leigh C. Palmer to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, to succeed Rear Admiral Victor Blue, who has completed his four years' tour of duty in that office. Simultaneously, Secretary Daniels announced that Rear Admiral Blue had been assigned to command the dreadnought Texas of the Atlantic Fleet. The Texas is now commanded by Captain John Hood, who will be assigned to duty at the Naval War College at Newport, in preparation for his prospective promotion to Rear Admiral.

Commander Palmer is 43 years of age and one of the youngest officers to be chosen to serve as chief of the important administrative bureaus. The change will take effect when his appointment is confirmed by the Senate. Meanwhile Commander Palmer is under orders to report in Washington Monday. While serving as Chief of Navigation he will have the rank of Rear Admiral.

2,500 NOVICES TO CRUISE.

Will Board Battleships for Month's Training on Aug. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Nine battleship loads of novices, totaling about 2,500, will sail from Eastern ports on Aug. 15 and cruise the Atlantic Ocean for a month in the first naval training cruise for civilians.

Until today this cruise has been described as the Naval Plattsburg—the idea of establishing a course of instruction to qualify civilians to act as reserves in war or national emergency having been borrowed from the army. But today Secretary Daniels, in announcing that plans had been virtually perfected for the cruise, officially described it as "the John Paul Jones cruise."

The recruits from New Haven, Albany, New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Scranton, and Buffalo will embark at New York on the battleships Maine, New Jersey, and Kentucky.

WILSON STARTS ON CRUISE.

Takes Stenographer Along to Complete His Speech of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President Wilson left Washington tonight on the naval yacht Mayflower for a week end cruise down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. It was expected that the Mayflower would go as far as Old Point, returning to Washington Monday morning.

The President took with him Mrs. Wilson and his stenographer. During the cruise he will work on his speech accepting the Democratic nomination. He has almost completed it.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

A Fresh "Straw" Costs Little

Outing Hats and Caps, 50c
THE "GREATEST" STOCK EVER
Felt, Silk, Duck, Cloth, &c.

Sennits, Mackinaws, Splits & Milans Reduced 1/3
95c, were $1.49
$1.25, were $1.90
$1.90, were $2.90

Panamas $2.90 & $3.50
Genuine South Americans, All Styles
Worth $5.00 to $7.00

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong
$1 TO-MORROW—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a. m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a.m.

Atlantic City
$2.50 TO-MORROW—Also Wednesday, Aug. 9.
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Leave Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, 8.17; Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.03 a.m.

HARD COAL. NO SMOKE. COMFORT

7-20-4 R. G. SULLIVAN'S

On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

SIGN AGREEMENT FOR SALE OF ISLANDS

Secretary Lansing and Danish Minister Come Here to Affix Signatures to Formal Treaty.

EXPECT LITTLE OPPOSITION

Senators Have Been Kept Informed of Negotiations—Lodge Expresses Approval.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Purchase by the United States of the Islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, lying to the east of Porto Rico and comprising an archipelago known as the Danish West Indies, is provided for in a treaty signed today in New York by Secretary of State Lansing and the Danish Minister. It will be submitted at once to the United States Senate and the Danish Parliament for ratification.

No serious opposition is expected in the Senate, where action will be sought at the present session. Since the negotiations began several months ago the Foreign Relations Committee has been kept informed of the developments, and its members are understood to be virtually unanimous in their approval. Senator Lodge, the ranking Republican member, issued a statement tonight declaring that the arguments in favor of the acquisition of the islands are unanswerable. The only objection is expected to come from Senators who believe the purchase price of $25,000,000 too great.

The outcome in the Danish Parliament is more uncertain, although the expectation here is that the treaty will be accepted. European powers which have been seeking possession of the islands for strategic military reasons are not expected to look with favor on the proposed sale, and they may bring strong pressure to bear at Copenhagen. It is recalled that failure of a similar purchase treaty in the Danish Parliament years ago was attributed to German influence.

Details of the pact will not be made public until it is transmitted to the Senate, at least. It is understood to provide, however, for completed acquisition of the islands, but to stipulate that Danish business interests there shall be guaranteed protection. A clause also is included ceding to Denmark the undefined American rights of discovery in Greenland, a Danish possession.

Must Have Islands, Says Lodge.

Senator Lodge emphasized in his statement tonight the possibility that the islands, if not acquired by the United States, might fall into the hands of some European power and involve this Government in difficulties under the Monroe Doctrine, "which might easily lead to war"—a consideration which, it is understood, has been prominently before the eyes of officials here their negotiations for the purchase.

"In the interests of peace," said Senator Lodge, "it is of great importance that these islands should pass into the hands of the United States: From a military point of view, their value can hardly be overestimated. The fine harbor of St. Thomas fulfills all the required naval and military conditions. As has been pointed out by the late Admiral Mahan, it is one of the great strategic points in the West Indies.

"The popuation is only 33,000, of whom nearly 30,000 are negroes. There is no possibility of any material increase in population, and annexation would never involve at any time the troublesome question of Statehood.

"The Danish Islands could be readily defended from attack, occupy a commanding strategic position, and are of incalculable value to the United States."

No Ceremony at Signing.

The formal signing of the treaty whereby the United States agrees to pay Denmark $25,000,000 for the Danish West Indies took place yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore. Duplicate copies were signed by Secretary of State Lansing and Constantin Brun, Danish Minister to this country. The signing was done in Secretary Lansing's room, and took just three minutes, including the time to affix the seal of the State Department.

Secretary Lansing came to the city from his home at Watertown, N. Y., where he is spending his vacation, purposely to sign the treaty, and Minister Brun came down from Bar Harbor, Me., where he is spending the Summer. There was no ceremony when the treaty was signed. The only person present besides the actual signers was Robert H. Woolsey of the State Department, who brought the documents here.

Arrangements for the meeting had been quietly made several days ago. Secretary Lansing said that no formalities were needed, and the Danish Minister spoke in the same vein. As soon as their signatures were attached and the seal affixed both officials left New York to resume their vacations. Mr. Lansing returned to Watertown on the noon train.

Debated in Danish Parliament.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Scavenius, in a closed sitting today gave the Danish Parliament the first confidential communications in the West Indian Islands question. The different parties thereafter talked the matter over separately. The governmental bill is regarded secured by the accession of members of all the parties. The bill will be brought in a public sitting on Wednesday or Thursday.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—In his speech before Parliament on the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the amount to be received for the islands was $25,000,000, that all Danish interests would be conserved, and that the United States would recognize Denmark's supremacy over the whole of Greenland. The Rigsdag met soon afterward and there was a debate for half an hour. No real objection to the sale was made and there was only slight criticisms from a few Conservative members.

The Associated Press correspondent was informed by members of the various parties that a majority of both houses of Parliament are in favor of the sale. The Government, it is said, wants the matter settled as soon as possible, and a public meeting of the Rigsdag will be held on Wednesday.

The opposition to the sale by the conservative element has almost disappeared as a result of reiterated statements by the American Minister to the Government that the islands were of great military value to the American Government, that they were almost indispensable to his Government, that the United States had found no fault with their administrators, and that Danish interests would be scrupulously conserved.

OUR NAVY PRAISED BY BRITISH WRITER

Hector Bywater Says Its Personnel Is a Revelation to Those Who Knew Old-Timers.

LAUDS WORK OF DANIELS

Declares Secretary Deserves Much Credit, Despite Criticisms Directed Against Him.

The naval problem of the United States is the theme of one of the leading articles in a recent issue of The Naval and Military Record of London. The author of the article is Hector O. Bywater, one of England's best known naval writers. The article is friendly in every respect, the writer waxing almost enthusiastic over the smartness and efficiency of the average American bluejacket.

"There is a widespread impression in Europe," says Mr. Bywater, "that the powerful agitation now proceeding in the United States in favor of greater preparedness for war is more or less a development of the domestic political situation, and as such is not to be taken too seriously. This view, however, is almost certainly a mistaken one. It is true that with the imminence of the Presidential election both parties in the country are striving to impress the electors with their determination to strengthen and maintain the national defenses on a scale more commensurate with the national interests; and it is furthermore true that the indifferent record of the Democrats in this respect gives their Republican opponents an unquestionable advantage in the political contest.

"While they disavow adherence to the peace-at-any-price principle, the Democrats maintain that any increase in warlike preparations beyond the absolute minimum is bound to excite the suspicion of foreign nations and thus automatically engender electricity in the international atmosphere. 'The absolute minimum' is a conveniently ambiguous term, which, so far as is known, has never been defined. Two years ago most Democrats were ready to agree that the United States Navy ought to be at least 50 per cent. stronger than the Japanese fleet. Today both Republicans and Democrats have ceased to regard Japan as the sole standard by which American naval preparations ought to be governed.

"For the past twelve months Mr. Daniels, the Secretary for the Navy, has been carrying on an energetic propaganda on behalf of his department. He has issued copious communications to the press on the subject of the reforms which have been introduced during his administration, and he neglects no opportunity of assuring the country that the navy has never before reached the high level of material and personal efficiency at which it now stands. But these assurances do not seem to be accepted at face value. There is an unmistakable tendency among the people to regard them as political 'eye-wash.' It is, in any case, significant that Mr. Daniels's assertions have in almost every instance been challenged or flatly denied by naval officers, among whom he does not appear to enjoy much popularity.

"It need hardly be said that the political head of the United States Navy possesses infinitely more power than the civilian First Lord in Great Britain. And there is every indication that Mr. Daniels has been using his power to the utmost. His friends say he has accomplished wonders; his enemies, who are very many declare that his personal fads and prejudices have undermined the morale of the naval personnel and made the service a laughing-stock. But this charge is not borne out by the evidence. Those best qualified to speak assert that the last four years have witnessed a remarkable all-round improvement in the quality of the personnel. Thanks to the Secretary's drastic order shortly after he came into office, intemperance has disappeared from the navy, and although the drink prohibition excited ridicule and bitter opposition at the start, the majority of naval officers now agree that it has had a most beneficial effect on efficiency and discipline.

"The American bluejacket of the present day is a most admirable type, and a positive revelation to anyone who knew the old-timer of ten or fifteen years ago. He is fed, berthed, and cared for in a way that astonishes those who are acquainted with the best European standards. Extraordinary pains are taken with his professional and general education. The amount of head work he is called upon to get through may seem exaggerated and unnecessary to European critics, but the result certainly appears to justify the system.

"The training is quite as intensive as in the German Navy, but the methods are diametrically different, and the human material is of quite another order. Germany claims to have solved the problem of converting a landlubber into an efficient man-of-war's man in the space of three years, and the United States makes the same claim. But no unbiased observer who has seen the finished article in both countries will hesitate to award the palm to the American product. The mental machinery of the yokel from inland Prussia or Bavaria is inferior to that of the average American youth from an inland State; but this fact does not of itself explain why the latter makes the better seaman. The advantage of the voluntary system in naval recruiting is that only those youths are enrolled who have a natural inclination toward the sea, whereas under conscription large numbers of young men are taken for the naval service who have no inborn aptitude or temperamental disposition for the life.

"Then, again, the physical and mental standard for naval recruits in Germany, though good, is nothing like so exacting as that for the American service. It is estimated that three youths out of every four who attempt to enter the American service are rejected, and there are, indeed, complaints that the tests are unnecessarily rigid. Be that as it may, the men who are accepted are splendid specimens of the nation's young manhood. Whatever Mr. Daniels may have achieved in other directions, it is not to be denied that his efforts to improve the lower-deck personnel have been crowned with complete success; or that, in this supremely important respect, the United States Navy is far more efficient than at the beginning of his term of office.

"The campaign for 'preparedness' is not political, but national. It is not the politicians, but the American people who are insistently demanding stronger armaments. Accounts have already appeared in England of the imposing mass meetings and processions which have taken place in many parts of the United States in connection with the movement. There was nothing bellicose in these demonstrations, and among the countless speeches delivered there was not one in which a warlike note was struck. The movement resolves itself into a spontaneous national protest against a policy which has reduced the country to a condition approximating military impotence.

"Most people familiar with conditions in America marvel less at the inadequate dimensions of her naval and military forces than at the fact that she possesses any navy and army at all. To a few far-sighted and resolute patriots America owes it that at one of the most critical periods of her history she does not find herself absolutely defenseless.

"Those who are conducting the campaign in favor of preparedness lay about equal stress on naval and military strength, but public opinion as a whole is more interested in the naval side of the question. Apart from a small but noisy band of 'hyphenates,' who insult the national intelligence by talking of a possible British invasion from Canada, every thinking American realizes that hostile aggression can only come from some quarter overseas. Hence, he perceives that for his own country, as for Great Britain, a powerful navy is the cheapest and most effective means of defense.

"It is certainly the case that the invaluable services rendered to the allied cause by the British Navy are realized and appreciated quite as clearly in the United States as in Great Britain itself. Possibly their remoteness from the war zone enables Americans to see the situation as a whole in its proper perspective. At any rate, after many months of war, and notwithstanding the skillful way in which German agents have exaggerated the effects of submarine tactics, they are more than ever convinced of the vital significance of sea power as exemplified by a vast concentration of capital ships."

MARSHALL WINS A POINT.

House Committee Favors Dropping of Impeachment Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A formal report from the Judiciary Committee recommending that the impeachment charges against District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of the Southern District of New York be dropped was presented to the House today. The committee advised that the resolution offered by Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois should "lie on the table."

Mr. Buchanan obtained consent to print in the record a copy of a brief he recently filed with the Judiciary Committee. When asked if he intended to oppose the committee report, the Illinois member replied that he did.

Adoption of the report by the House is expected. The decision to drop the impeachment charges has no relation to the contempt charge pending against Mr. Marshall, which has been thrown into the Federal courts following the efforts of the House to hale Mr. Marshall before it on an allegation that he was in contempt of the lower body because he questioned the investigation of the judiciary subcommittee.

Taussig May Head Tariff Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Professor Frank William Taussig of Harvard University is said, in official circles, to be President Wilson's choice for Chairman of the Tariff Commission to be appointed under the terms of the General Revenue bill. Another member of the board understood to have been selected is Daniel C. Roper of Alabama, who resigned from the First Assistant Postmastership to take charge of the field work for the Democratic National Committee. Professor Taussig has written several books on the tariff question.

Coney Island Mass at 1:30 A. M.

The Rev. W. B. Kerwin, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Solace, Coney Island, announced last night that he had obtained permission from Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn to hold mass at 1:30 o'clock Sunday mornings for the night workers at Coney Island. He has been trying for two years to inaugurate the early Sunday morning mass. The Church of Our Lady of Solace follows the lead of St. Andrew's Church in Duane Street, at which there is a mass at 2:30 o'clock Sunday mornings for men who work on newspapers.

This Emblem Is the Friend of All Civilization

AMERICANS who have travelled the world over say: "BUDWEISER is without an equal in any civilized land. Its popularity embraces the two hemispheres—wherever man goes for health, or pleasure, or business, BUDWEISER is there." Its sales exceed any other beer by millions of bottles, because its uniform Quality, Purity, Mildness and exclusive Saazer Hop Flavor are always and ever the same.

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Visitors to St. Louis are courteously invited to inspect our plant—covers 142 acres.

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On Sale Everywhere. Families supplied by Grocers and Retailers

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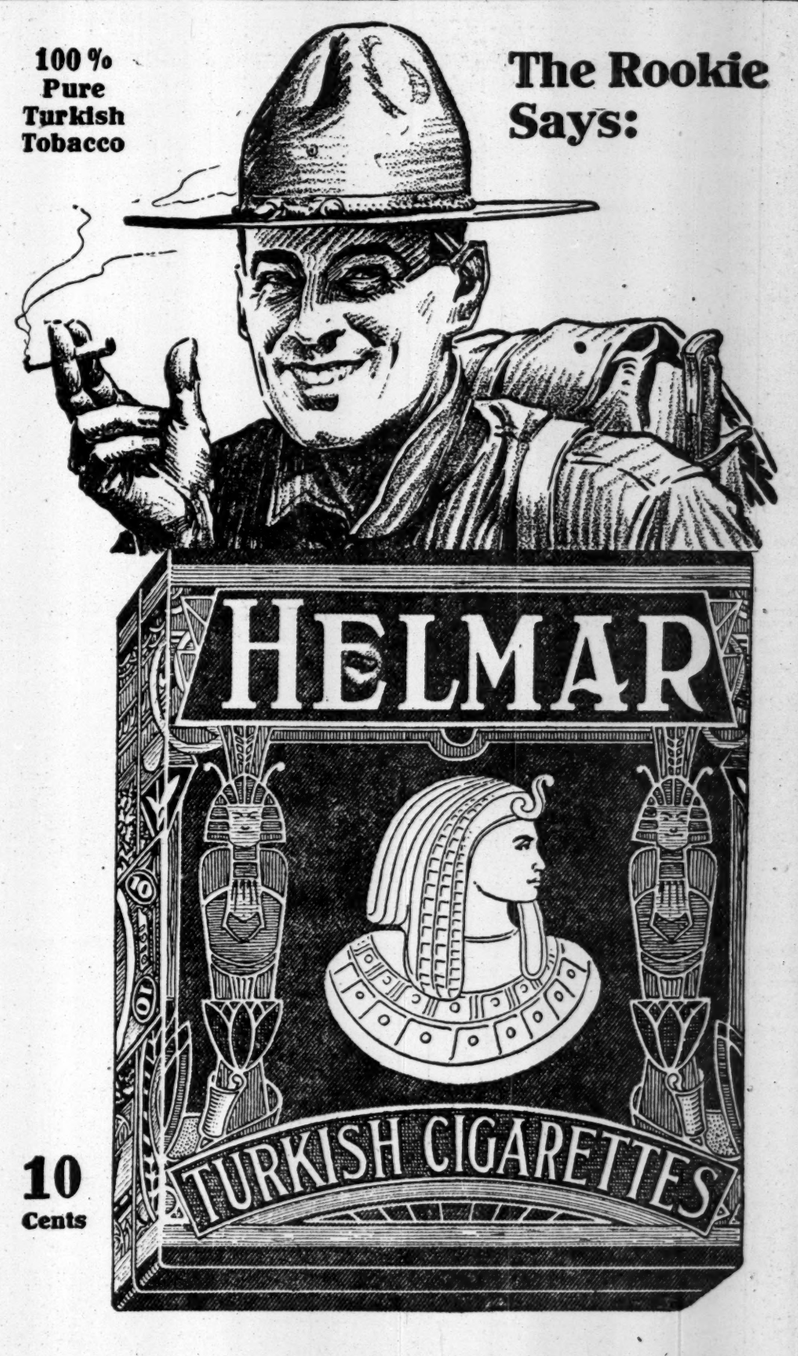

The Rookie Says:

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10 Cents

I am a training camp rookie.

Some of us are from the city, some from the country.

But we are all alike in two things.

We all want to do our bit for Uncle Sam, and we are unamimous that "Helmar" Turkish Cigarettes are good enough for a General.

Three cheers for "Helmar".

The mildest tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

The best tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

Don't pay ten cents for anybody's cigarette until you have tried "Helmar," a fascinating, elevating, gentleman's smoke.

Stamargyros A Corporation — Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Quality Superb

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CORDUROY, narrow wale, want black, blue, brown, for cash. Chelsea 7974.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy 500 pieces, white and flesh crepe; will pay cash. Federal Waist Co., 56 Bleecker St.

DYES.—In the market for national aniline acid and direct black; quote prices and quantities. K 221 Times Downtown.

SERGES—Will exchange green, black, and brown Julliard French serges for navy. Broder, 28 W. 27th.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BRONZE.—Real bronze book ends, vases, lamps, etc. Griffcul, 225 Fifth Av. (304.)

HOSIERY.—Ladies' boot silk hose, all colors; immediate delivery; price, $2.65. Hosiery Clearing House, Inc., 500 Broadway.

SERGE—7,801 in black and blue, for sale cheap. Chelsea 5851.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾@4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3¾@4 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Gray Goods Prices Very Firm.

Prices continued very firm in the local gray goods market yesterday under the stimulus of active buying. Sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made in a liberal way at 5⅞ cents for deliveries during the remainder of the year, while 60-52s in that width business was done at 5½ cents for delivery in this month and next. Thirty-nine-inch 56-44s moved at 4⅝ cents for August-September shipment, and similar sales were made practically all through the list of staple printcloths. Bag manufacturers were in the market during the day, and business resulted on 40-inch 4.25-yard sheetings at 5⅞ cents for September-October delivery, while, for September shipment, 30-inch 3.25-yard drills sold at 7½ cents. The latter are now held in some quarters at 7⅝ cents for any delivery, while the 4.25s are quoted at 6 cents. Four-yard 48-square sheetings sold at 6¼ cents for August, September, and October, with sellers now asking an eighth more in several instances. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s	.5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	.*5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	.5¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	.*5c
38½-inch, 64-64s	.6c	27-inch, 64-60s	.3⅝c

*Asked.

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About Exports of Cotton Goods.

While there has been some cheering up in the export end of the local cotton goods trade as a result of information that the British import embargo may be modified in the near future, in order to help American shippers of the prohibited goods, there is still quite a little of the gloom and uncertainty left that was caused by the recent blacklisting of many American firms and the possible ramifications of this action. As for business, there is little complaint to make. Orders are plentiful enough on practically all kinds of cottons, especially so from countries in the western hemisphere. Next to shipping troubles, the exporters' biggest difficulty lies in securing the deliveries the buyers want. Bleached, gray, and colored cottons are being asked, and, as for weights, the merchandise ranges all the way from sheer dress fabrics to army duck. The failure of the Chinese loan is expected to put a check on inquiries from that country, in spite of the evident need of goods that exists.

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The Petticoat Will Repeat.

There is no question of the dependence of the new Fall outer clothing for women on the petticoat, and, as a result, this garment is expected to repeat this season the success it has met with since fashion decreed that skirts must be fuller. The main idea in designing this season's petticoats seems to have been the producing of garments that will show the desired width at the hem, have stability enough to give the needed support, and yet not give the effect of bulkiness. The result has been a profusion of gored effects, many without flounces, that have found favor with buyers. Among the materials used are taffeta, silk jersey cloth, black satin, "shadow-proof" cambric, white sateen, and the various cloths that may be classed under the head of "lingerie." Many models show the use of embroidered flounces in circular or gathered effects. The "shadow-proof" qualities of many garments are said to be aiding their sale. Fitted-top effects are very good, while the best-selling skirts run from 36 to 40 inches in length. Purple, brown, green, black, navy, and white are the fancied colors.

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Crockery Outlook Is Brighter.

The domestic crockery and glass industries will go into the Fall season this year with the best prospects, so far as business is concerned, for years. The only real flaw in the situation is the question of how deliveries can be made on the new business that will be booked in the next several weeks, for already the potteries and the glass factories, as a general rule, have all the business they can handle comfortably for quite a while. The labor shortage makes maximum production impossible in the majority of cases, which will naturally be a factor in delaying shipments of newly ordered goods. The present demand is good generally for so early in the season, with the better grades of merchandise more actively sought than for some time. The higher prices asked in some cases have not hurt trade. Immediate delivery goods are said to be very scarce, especially the domestic products. There is not much feature to the import end of the trade just now.

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Business Is Going to be Better.

Already signs are beginning to appear which indicate that business is going to be a lot more active this Fall in the lace trade than it was during the Spring. So far the retailers have not done very much buying, but, with fashion now favoring this merchandise more than it has for some time, improved trading in that quarter is looked for in the immediate future. The usual run of staple laces are expected to sell well, while in the novelties the prospect is that the chief call will be for such goods as fancy nets, metal and beaded effects, lamé motifs, and spangles. Silver effects in metals are particularly well thought of. The manufacturing trades are buying quite freely, all things considered, and they are taking torchons, "vals," clunies, &c.

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Embroideries Are Doing Well.

Notwithstanding the limited extent to which retailers now in this market have so far operated on embroideries, sellers of these goods report that business is generally better than it has been for quite a while. This is truer, perhaps, of the concerns handling domestic goods than it is of those selling imported merchandise. There are several reasons for this, the chief one, apparently, being the proportionately higher prices at which the foreign goods are held, due to the higher freight rates, the scarcity and increased cost of labor in the primary markets, and the paucity of embroidery cloths in the leading producing centres. Because of this scarcity of cloths, some of the leading Swiss concerns are said to be refusing orders for "low-stitch" goods, such as wide flouncings. On such goods the machine work done is relatively not large enough to warrant charging the prices which the amount of cloth used makes necessary. As a result, a lot of this business is coming to the domestic factories.

***

To Fight Anti-Drawback Measure.

The Foreign Trade Bureau of the Merchants' Association yesterday received word that Senator Broussard's measure to stop the payment of drawbacks on exported merchandise had been attached to the general omnibus revenue bill. The Broussard bill had been in committee for some time, and the impression among New York commercial organizations was that it would not get beyond that stage. Now that it has taken the form of a rider to the revenue measure, the local associations will use their best efforts to have it eliminated before passage of the general bill.

***

All-Year Fabrics for Clothing.

Conditions in the piece goods market, which have disturbed the buying operations of the clothiers, have brought about a peculiar situation. Fabrics bought for Spring are being used in the clothing produced for next Fall, and the materials which were designed for Fall and Winter wear will appear in the clothiers' lines for next Spring. Indications are that the percentage of cloths used the year around will be greater than ever before in the history of the industry. Eleven and twelve ounce goods that were bought for manufacturing into Fall clothing because they were cheaper than the heavier fabrics will be utilized, if there is a surplus of them after this manufacturing season, for the product of next year.

***

Velours the Season's Novelty.

Velour-finished goods, both for coats and suits, have easily the best of the running in the novelty dress goods line. Check and plaid designs are scarce even now, before the demand has reached anything like its full swing. The reason given for this is that when the strike in the garment industry was called the mills did not want to have heavily in the colored yarns required for making such goods. Garment manufacturers fortunate to possess the fabrics described will be able, so dress goods agents say, to ask very high prices for them. Plain piece dye goods are in excellent demand, and the business taken on them is larger than usual because of the shortage of yarn dyed materials.

***

The Ribbon Buyers Are Busy.

Buyers from the dry goods trade who are now in this market are placing a very fair business with the ribbon manufacturers. Reorders are also being received from the millinery trade, representatives of which were in the market a short while back. The demand is centred for the time being on goods of the gros grain order. In the novelty end tinsel effects lead. An undercurrent in the demand is noted for Roman stripes and plaids, and it is quite generally believed that these goods will later on take the bulk of the business. A change in widths is reported from the narrow goods to five-inch widths. Shades remain about the same, black and navy, brown and purple being those most desired.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The American Woolen Company will open Department 7, consisting of fine worsted fancies, on Monday.

Bob Campbell, for a number of years the resident representative of the Nonotuck Silk Company, will soon open an office in San Francisco to handle the ribbon department lines of L. Erstein & Brother.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

STERN'S STAR BEEF COMANY, INC., which has five retail meat stores at 2,251 Third Avenue, 3,195 Broadway, 1,451 Amsterdam Avenue, 1,800 Second Avenue, and First Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, has assigned to Leon Deshon. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by Yankauer & Davidson for these creditors: Helene Schwarzman, $450; C. F. Shane Company, $85, and Joseph Englander, $10. The company was incorporated on July 22, 1915, with capital stock $10,000, two months after a petition in bankruptcy had been filed against the Star Beef & Provision Company on May 15, 1915, and which made a composition at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities are said to be $5,000, and assets $3,000.

GUSTAV COHN—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Gustav Cohn, doing business as G. Cohn Company, manufacturer of women's hats at 37 West Fourth Street, by these creditors: L. Finkelstein & Sons, $465; Hyman Rosen, $23, and American Cap Fronts Manufacturing Company, $20. Liabilities are $3,000, and assets $1,000. He made an assignment on July 20.

DOROTHY BRENNER, an actress, of 151 West 103d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,411, contracted in New York and Chicago, for dresses, millinery, jewels, and photos, and no assets. Among the creditors are Manuel Kupler, $286; Ellen D. Ayars, $169; Mme. Robe, $60; Glasel Studios Company, $60, all of this city, and Price & Nelly, Chicago, $471. She filed the petition to stop an examination in supplementary proceedings.

BENJAMIN COHEN, liquor dealer at 201 Second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,192 and assets $468 in stock, fixtures, and accounts.

E. WOLFF & CO., department store, at 2,252-2-254 Third Avenue, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $25,513 and assets consisting of stock and fixtures, value unknown; cash on hand, $290, and cash in bank, $60. There are more than 200 creditors, among whom are John O'Brien, $1,769; L. Witt, Boston, $600; J. Rosenbush & Co., $598, and City of New York, $800 for taxes. The matter has been referred to Macgrane Coxe, referee, to put through a composition.

FEIT BROTHERS, jobbers in hosiery and underwear at 87 Allen Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $5,945 and assets $1,200.

KIVA SUSSMAN, dealer in jewelry, &c., of 112 Suffolk Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,451 and assets $2,109 in accounts.

MAGNUS & NEWCITY; leather goods, 27 East Twenty-second Street, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $4,176, nominal assets $1,696, and actual assets $1,814.

JAMES ELGAR, INC.—James G. Graham and Percy J. Holdsworth, receivers of James Elgar, Inc., interior woodwork, at 103 Park Avenue and Hornell, N. Y., have been authorized to continue business for thirty days to complete contracts. A reorganization of the business is under way.

FEDERAL MAIL AND GENERAL EXPRESS COMPANY.—Harry Zalkin, receiver of the Federal Mail and General Express Company of 805 East Sixth Street, has been authorized to continue business for thirty days. It was said that a majority of the creditors had accepted a composition, but in order to complete it the additional time was asked.

INTERCITY LUMBER COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed William M. Byrne receiver for Hyman and Philip Cohen, who did business as the Intercity Lumber Company at 25 Great Jones Street.

BARUCH LEWITTES, who did business as the Royal Parlor Furniture Company at 325 East Seventy-fifth Street, has received a discharge from bankruptcy from Judge Mayer.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 278 business failures in the United States in the week, against 288 for the previous week and 274, 262, 263, and 221 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 71, New England 88, Southern 68, Western 50, Northwestern 20, and Far West 26. Canada had 28, against 26 for the preceding week. About 94 per cent. of the failures had capital of less than $5,000, and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Milwaukee Bakery Company today. Sornik & Schwartling, among the petitioning creditors, in asking that a receiver be appointed, alleged that the liabilities of the concern are $29,000 and assets $25,000. Judge F. A. Geiger appointed Julius J. Goetz receiver.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Adler, Gertrude—Fidelis Brewing Co., Inc. $140.07
Broones, Joseph—Saks & Co. 114.08
Bouton, Wm. H.—M. Milsner 178.98
Breckinridge, Lucien P.—Lord & Taylor. 214.73
Brodkin, Isidore, Joseph Brodkin, Heibram Co., Inc., John Richard Sugden and Joseph Wallace—Public Bank of N. Y. 223.26
Curtis, George H.—John Wanamaker, N. Y. 524.76
Callan, Patrick J.—H. Minkoff 110.65
Connecticut General Life Ins. Co.—M. D. Hopkins 42,388.03
Camden Water Wheel Works—South Bend Chilled Plow Co. 339.48
Daly Arnold—New Taxicab & Auto Co. 293.09
Donovan, Mathew F.—I. Kantrowitz. 277.40
Esseff Realty Co.—M. E. Hayward. 42,817.12
Freeland, Henry R.—Continental Ins. Co. 989.78
Fraley, Geo. B.—Fullerton Electric Co. 126.68
Feinberg, Samuel S.—J. Myers 144.41
Geo. F. Picken Construction Co. and Geo. F. Picken—S. J. Freidin 407.47
Hurley, Bart J.—Clark Hutcheon, Inc. 114.28
Jones, A. Holcomb—J. L. Bailey, costs. 102.00
Krauss, Bernard—S. Kovach 184.92
Lugar, Helen B.—C. Lugar 1,036.62
Moore, Sterling D.—Phonograph Corporation of Manhattan 112.87
McNulty, Harold C.—Crown Market, Inc. 283.26
Mollern, Lillian—C. B. Graham 406.31
Pawlak, Stanley—J. Jaburg et al. 306.08
Rowley, Harriet—F. H. Ihlbrock 184.12
Querean, Louis L.—Central Syndicate Building Co. 574.12
Rubel, Benjamin—A. Strauss 190.61
Rappaport, Max and Sarah—Commission Merchants' Association 599.91
Rosenzweig, David—M. Ascher 112.15
Rabinovitz, Isaac—J. Greenberg 170.72
Silverman, John—Public Bank of New York City 108.54
Spacesavings Appliance Co.—Schwab Bros. Co. 410.58
Strudler & Strudler, Inc.—People, &c. 500.00
Storch, Samuel—Commission Merchants' Association 202.48
Susoll, Jacob—Swift & Co., Inc. 289.70
U. S. Leasing & Holding Co.—N. Y. Central R. R. Co., costs. 148.45
Van Sise, Charles E.—M. Horowitz 228.65
William B. Herriman Co.—Barrett Co. 271.79
Walsh, Richard J.—Judkins & McCormick Co. 322.11
Williamson, Frederick M.—A. Miller 153.45
Young, Louis and Jacob M.—H. Reuning. 940.68
Zieselman, Morris—William Knabe & Co. Mfg. Co. 254.79
Blume, Max—City of New York 102.60
Burton, George H.—Same 252.55
Farrell, Robert—Same 252.54
Hatem, Asaan—Same 252.54
Molina, Daniel H.—Same 252.54
Mulvihill, John—Same 360.09
Monahan, John—Same 252.54
McKnight, Samuel B.—Same 252.54
Munger, Alphonse—Same 252.54
West Electric Hair Curler Co.—Same. 132.22
Schmidt, Wilhelm—Same 243.54
Smith, Charles G.—Same 242.54
Sterling Smelting Co.—Same 252.54
Stringer, G. Franklin—Same 252.54
Taylor, David—Same 252.55
Tepper, Ida—Same 252.54

In Bronx County.

Bernard Const. Co., Bernard Greenthal, and Morris Glick—T. C. Wood $266.66
Bogart, Wallace F.—I. Davega, Jr., Inc. 380.87
Dodge, George G.—E. Colle 83.92
Flynn, Mary E.—M. Leahy et al. 219.24
Glasgow, Jacob—J. Diamond Const. Co. 69.72
Lathes, Sarantos—Blue Valley Butter Co. 48.50
Martini, Joe—V. Riccio 25.00
Same—R. Taddeo 35.00
Rose, Louis C.—Heilbrunn & Kahn, Inc. 514.68
Zullo, Charles—M. Whispell 441.46

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Oscar II. ..... Aug. 17 | Hollig Olav. ..... Aug. 31
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N.Y.

12-Day Vacation Cruise $60 Up $150
Every essential expense. Send today for illustrated booklet, 48, with full particulars.
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BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN.
7 Days' Cruise—2200 miles on four Lakes, $40. Meals and berth included.
STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.

FABRE LINES
N. Y.—Azores—Lisbon—Naples—Marseilles.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

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BERMUDA, surprisingly low rates. Booklet. Dallevio's Tours, 1473 Broadway, New York.

CALL CLOAK UNION UNFAIR.

Independent Manufacturers Protest to Federal Mediators.

Not satisfied with the method the Cloakmakers' Union has prescribed for settlement with the smaller independent cloak shops, Lazarus Joseph, counsel for the Greater New York Independent Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, filed yesterday with the three Federal mediators sent to New York by Secretary of Labor Wilson a demand that the union execute a collective agreement with the organization he represented or that there be an investigation of the union's methods. The mediators took the matter under advisement.

While the union has settled with the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, which is the controlling factor in the cloak industry, and the 25,000 workers of association shops have started back to work, the union will not permit the 10,000 or more workers in the independent shops to return until the smaller manufacturers have entered into individual agreements, giving security for the keeping of the agreement.

Mr. Joseph said, however, that the association he represented had as much right to a collective agreement as had the Protective Association. Some of the independent manufacturers, who suffered through the fight between the union and the larger association, have become especially bitter against the union.

Union officials said that they hadn't contemplated any new method of settlement with the independent shops. President Schlesinger said that so far as a compulsory audit of the union's books went, as soon as he got time he would make a public statement of how the union's money had been expended.

Several thousand workers who had been on strike for fourteen weeks to the day returned to the association shops yesterday and began preparations for resumption of work on a normal scale Monday morning.

E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, presided at a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday when there was planned an extensive manufacturers' advertising campaign to overcome the disadvantages caused by the fourteen weeks' idleness in the industry.

BUSINESS BOOM CONTINUES.

Commercial Agencies Report No Halt in Forward Movement.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Exceptionally gratifying reports regarding trade, industry, and transportation are somewhat modified by less favorable news from the agricultural regions. Yet the reduced crop estimates, while accentuating the tendency toward wholesome conservatism, have not raised doubts as to the maintenance of the forward movement in business. In spite of various disturbing and uncertainties, confidence in sustained economic progress is undiminished, the large increase in new enterprises testifying to strong faith in the future.

That business movements and volumes throughout the country continue remarkably well sustained for the period is plainly indicated by current statistics of bank exchanges. The total at leading cities in the United States this week amounted to $4,167,040,039, according to reports received by Dun's Review, against $3,085,748,440 in the same period last year, a gain of 35 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

The foreign trade situation has improved, iron and steel leading, and less is heard about the ending of war-order demands. Prospective European demand, with the only moderate crop yields indicated here, have already caused sharply higher prices for cereals and cotton. Consumption of both at home, of course, is breaking all records. Already there is talk of scarcity of cars, an acute shortage is predicted when crop moving actually begins, and much interstate movement of wheat from favored sections to places where shortages are manifest renders it likely that Eastern centres may find cars scarce for ordinary shipments.

DRY GOODS PRICES FIRM.

Deliveries Are Much Heavier Than a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Deliveries for the last week have been much heavier than for the same week a year ago. Collections continue to be satisfactory.

"Manufacturing conditions have held prices firm with indications of a higher tendency. Manufacturers, wholesalers, and jobbers are making preparations for the semi-annual market week and fashion show, Aug. 7 to 12. It is expected this event will be most successful."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Rosenwald Bros.; I. B. Morris, notions; 1,150 Broadway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; M. W. Meyer, coats, suits; 1,170 B'way.
AUSTIN, Minn.—R. R. Murphy, dry goods; Bresiin.
AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarbrough & Sons; J. C. Lynch, ready-to-wear, corsets, &c.; 353 Fourth Av.
BESSEMER, Ala.—Erdlich & Lefkowitz; M. Lefkowitz, dry goods, millinery, shoes, men's, women's garments; 1,101 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Parisian Co.; Mrs. G. Dunlap, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Style Shop; Mrs. G. Dunlap, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts, bathing suits; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Sweeney, millinery, (basement;) 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—Shepard-Norwell Co.; J. T. Duff, carpets, rugs; 220 5th Av.; Flanders.
BOSTON, Mass.—Magrane-Houston Co.; J. Dowling, dry goods; Great Northern.
BROWNSVILLE, Tenn.—Hotchkiss & Lyle; George Lyle, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—E. S. Bowman Co.; E. S. Bowman, waists, dresses; Herald Square.
BUTTE, Mon.—Green Co.; A. Green, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
CAMBRIDGE, Ohio—Johnson & Connor; F. H. Johnson, dry goods, notions, ready-to-wear; Latham.
CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger Co.; W. R. Zollinger, dress goods, silks, laces, gloves; 315 5th Av.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—C. Rosenthal Co.; C. Rosenthal, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; Park Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. B. Clements, women's coats, wraps, shawls, (basement;) 104 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; E. L. Blume, J. Davenport, upholstery goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago Merc. Co.; A. J. Frick, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Emporium World; A. R. Stumer, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.
CHICAGO, Ill.—John Le Co.; S. Kohn, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Broadway Central.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss J. Marsh, fancy toilet goods; 200 5th Av.
CLARKSVILLE, Texas—Bloom Bros.; S. Bloom, ready-to-wear, 1,182 Broadway.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Leidner Bros. & Kraus; H. A. Leidner, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Aberdeen.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—C. A. Hibbard & Co.; M. B. Clotworthy, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; Herman Schmitt, ready-to-wear, general mdse.; 470 4th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rika-Kumler Co.; Miss L. Rossi, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; 220 5th Av.
DENTON, Texas—Williams Store; W. Williams, dry goods, shoes; Park Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. H. Schrachun, leather goods, jewelry; 854 4th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss L. G. Conway, ladies' neckwear; 354 4th Av.
DULUTH, Minn.—P. A. Patrick & Co.; E. H. Stevenson, notions; 43 Leonard.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—H. E. Bacon Co.; Miss A. W. Becker, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
FRANKLIN, Penn.; E. Harris, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery, furs; 340 W. 144th.
GALESBURG, Ill.—The O. T. Johnson Co.; C. H. Baker, gen'l mdse.; C. M. Whitner, jewelry; G. H. Prante, dress goods; 1,239 B'way; Knickerbocker.
GRAND FORKS, N. D.—R. B. Griffith; P. Griffith, books, toys, stationery; A. L. Larson, dry goods; Flanders.
GUTHRIE, Okla.—F. O. Lutz D. G. Co.; Miss M. B. Smith, millinery; Somerset.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; D. E. Barnard, carpets, rugs; 105 Grand.
HOUSTON, Texas—McCardell & Sauer; H. McCardell, furs; 901 5th Av.
HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Brothers Dry Goods Co.; A. M. Levy, dry goods; 148 West 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Traugott Bros.; Louis Traugott, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Louis Traugott, women's cloaks, suits, dresses, furs, skirts, waists, children's coats, dresses; Martinique.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; J. L. Bluff, women's wool, silk dresses; Mrs. H. Mintun, silk waists; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Harzfeld's Parisian; Miss J. Reagan, gloves, hosiery; 308 5th Av.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomer Co.; M. M. Newcomer, dry goods; Miss R. Kessler, millinery; Mrs. M. Little, corsets, ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34th; Wallick.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; E. Palmer, sweaters, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear, umbrellas; 18 W. 35th; Sherman Square.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Cacon & Sons; F. Schmitt, uph. goods, carpets, trunks, toys; 23 E. 26th; Broztell.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Otis-Hidden Co.; R. E. Moody, housefurnishing goods; Breslin.
MADISON, Ind.—Haruff & Sons; J. A. Haruff, general mdse; Latham.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; A. Woeff, dress goods, silks, velvets; 148 W. 25th.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; H. L. Linnell, carpets, rugs, upholstery; 212 5th Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; W. G. Kosloski, carpets, rugs; 432 4th Av.
NORFOLK, Va.—I. V. Abramson; dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, millinery; York.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss L. Magreevy, umbrellas, gloves, knit underwear; 19 East 24th; Gregorian.
OSCEOLA, Ark.—Borum Store; Mrs. J. D. Borum, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.
PADUCAH, Ky.—E. Guthrie Co.; R. R. Guthrie, ready-to-wear, millinery, corsets; 31 Union Square.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Leahy Brothers; J. F. Barry, furnishing goods. Hermitage.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kunst & Small Co.; W. Small, tailors' trimmings; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kunst & Small Co.; W. Small, tailors' trimmings; Imperial.
PLATTBURG, N. Y.—Dengate & Lennin; W. H. Dengate, dry goods, cloaks, suits; Grand.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wilfe & Co.; Miss R. Knock, laces, trimmings; 1,123 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Manufacturers Outlet Co.; Miss M. Caughey, corsets; 120 W. 32d.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—The Heinz Store; I. Heinz, waists; 308 5th Av., Room 1,807.
READING, Penn.—E. Mills; C. H. Dickson, boys' clothing; 1,183 Broadway.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Hale Bros.; Mrs. C. Ely, ready-to-wear; 50 Union Suare.
SCRANTON, Penn.—J. J. Collins Clothing Store; J. J. Collins, men's and children's clothing, hats, furnishing goods; Arlington.
SHREVEPORT, La.—Winter Co.; S. S. Weisman, dry goods, notions, men's furnishings, clothing, women's ready-to-wear, millinery, housefurnishing goods; 15 E. 26th.
SIOUX FALLS, N. D.—The Bee Hive Co.; D. L. Bilding, notions, jewelry, laces, ribbons; 1,183 B'way; Launders.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. Nugent & Brothers Dry Goods Co.; S. A. Dobriner, hosiery, underwear, furnishing goods; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—M. Straus Millinery Co.; D. M. Strauss, Miss M. Lande, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—T. C. O'Bryan Co.; T. C. O'Bryan, cloaks, suits, millinery, furs, waists, corsets, women's furnishing goods; Marlborough.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Mercantile Co.; Miss F. Horne, waists, lingerie; G. S. McLeod, dry goods; 1,239 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; W. C. Hatch, silks, velvets; Park Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Eagle Store Co.; H. Epstein, gen. mdse.; 39 W. 32d; Wallick.
STILLWATER, Minn.—M. L. Murphy, dry goods; Breslin.
UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; F. B. Rathbun, notions; 75 Leonard.
WICHITA, Kan.—Wallenstein & Cohn Dry Goods Co.; J. R. Radcliff, notions, toilet and leather goods, laces, embroideries, ribbons; Breslin.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Bloom Bros.; I. Bloom, waists; 308 5th Av., Room 1,807.
WORCESTER, Mass.—T. G. Riley Co.; T. G. Riley, Japanese quilted robes, kimonos; 1,199 B'way.

CANADA—THE VACATION LAND.
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Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:54|Sun sets..7:08|Moon sets..9:53

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:34	11:47	5:15	5:37
Governors Island	11:41	11:58	5:40	6:23
Hell Gate	1:10	1:47	7:21	8:04

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 4.

SS Cedric, Liverpool, July 26.
SS Quebra, Liverpool, July 22.
SS Alston, Bordeaux, July 21.
SS Ioannina, Piraeus, July 18.
SS Lysefjord, Baracao, July 30.
SS Criqua, Oran, July 17.
SS Byron, Barbados, July 28.
SS Chelston, St. Lucia, July 22.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Aug. 1.
SS El Valle, Galveston, July 29.
SS Onecka, St. Lucia, July 27.
SS Agios Georgios, Barcelona, July 17.
SS Borlin, Sagua, July 25.
SS Strathleven, Havre, July 20.
SS Wauldyk, Kirkwall, July 23.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Aug. 2.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Aug. 3.
SS Tripel, Shields, July 15.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, July 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Noordam	Falmouth	July 27
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Damma	Kirkwall	July 19
Enrica	Savona	July 15
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Fandango	Cardiff	July 20
Charilaos	Gran	July 17
Andania	London	July 25
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Veenbergen	Rotterdam	July 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 2

DUE TOMORROW.

Harpagus	Marseilles	July 21
Cannizaro	Middlesbrough	July 22
Tajama Maru	London	July 23
Monterey	Vera Cruz	July 28
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 3
Iroquois	Turks Island	Aug. 3
Acre	Bahia	July 15
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 2

DUE MONDAY.

*Orduna	Liverpool	July 20
*Cadiz	Las Palmas	July 28
Lydie	Newport	July 24
Pastores	Port Limon	July 30
Coamo	San Juan	July 2
Dochra	Montevideo	July 9

DUE TUESDAY.

†Oscar II	Christiansand	July 29
Strathalbyn	La Pallice	July 24
Belgier	La Pallice	July 23
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 5
Alamo	Mobile	Aug. 5
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 5
San Marcos	Galveston	Aug. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 5

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Chicago	Bordeaux	July 30
Rotterdam, (tank)	Rotterdam	July 23
Cuthbert	Liverpool	July 28
John Blummer	Shields	July 24
Palacine	Havre	July 26
Allianca	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Clare	Porto Rico	Aug. 3
Port Antonio	Jamaica	Aug. 4
Munsomo	Matansas	Aug. 4

DUE THURSDAY.

Zacapa	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 5
Niagara	Havre	July 26
Yildum	Kirkwall	July 26
Andijk	Rotterdam	July 28

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bergenstjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pannonia, Falmouth	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Santos	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Manau, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R.

We have just had a report made of this property by a well known Railroad man giving his opinion as to its physical condition, earning power and future prospects.

We will be pleased to give an opinion of the various bonds to the holders of same.

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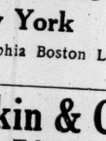

Foreign Exchange
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York buys and sells foreign exchange at current rates and has excellent facilities for financing imports and exports, and for handling collections on all parts of the world.

TO HOLDERS OF CALUMET & HECLA MINING COMPANY'S NOTES

The following arrangement has been made with the Old Colony Trust Company:

Any holder of Calumet & Hecla Mining Company's 4% notes, due February 18, 1919, who wishes to receive payment of principal at par, as well as interest to August 18th, 1916, can do so by surrendering his notes on or before August 18, 1916, to the Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court Street, Boston.

CALUMET & HECLA MINING COMPANY.

TEMPLE COAL CO. FIRST AND COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE 5% SINKING FUND BONDS.—Under the provisions of the mortgage proposals for the account of the Sinking Fund will be received until 12 M. August 5th, 1916, at the office of The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee, for the sale to it at the lowest price, not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, of as many bonds as $153,363.00 will purchase. All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned.

C. S. W. PACKARD, President.

Tenders for Sinking Fund Temple Coal Co., 317 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Much Less Trading in Stocks—Prices Irregular—The Crop Situation.

Traders on the Stock Exchange prepared yesterday for the still greater dullness which they expected for today. The dealings were only a little more than half of those on Thursday, and for the most part the price changes were narrow in keeping with the lightness of the trading. Price readjustments dictated by the operations of preceding days rather than newly initiated movements were the rule. It was an irregular market, but generally speaking not a weak one.

One reason why so lifeless a market, and relatively so little changed a market, is possible at a time when many important matters make up the body of finanicial and business discussion is that these factors, though important, are not new. It is seldom that they vary enough from day to day in their surface aspects to give them great potency as stock market factors of immediate application. The crop situation, the threatened railroad strike, selling of securities by Europe, the mild but still not altogether unimportant political uncertainty of the year, and the more serious uncertainties which arise out of the war and of what will come after the war have all become familiar things to the financial mind. Occasionally, as the other day, when the sharp rise in wheat gave special point to the crop damage reports, the stock market shows surface agitation directly traceable to one or more of these influences. For the most part, however, the Summer predisposition toward dullness flattens the effect both of news and of the forces which underlie both the news and the market.

It is quite possible that next week's Government crop report will seem favorable by comparison with the news and rumors from the grain trade during the last few days, forasmuch as the worst of the damage to wheat in the Northwest appears to have occurred since the date as of which the Government crop will be made up. There is much substantial testimony to the damage which weather conditions have brought to wheat, but agreement is lacking concerning the actual extent of the damage. It appears, however, to have been considerable. Wheat again rose sharply yesterday, nearly 5 cents being added to the price of the September option at Chicago. Cotton, on the other hand, reacted slightly for the first time since the publication of the Government report.

Even the advices which come direct from the districts where wheat is being damaged agree that impairment of the prospect for this crop has not seriously affected business sentiment. That is partly because this year for various reasons we are not in need of as great a crop as we needed last year or the year before, and partly because the grain-growing States as well as the country at large have been benefited by the diversification of their economic effort. Loss through crop impairment can by no means be ignored, but we have this year less than usual to lose by a wheat crop below expectations or even below normal.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4½	4½
San Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	60 to 90.	Com. 60 to 90.	up to 60. modity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	4½	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	5	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	3½
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3½
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¾%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2	2½

TIME.

60 days	3¾@3	5 months	3½@4
90 days	3½	6 months	3½@4
4 months	3¾		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3½@3¾%
4 to 6 months.....3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.01¼	5.01½	5.01¼	..
Cables	5.00½	5.00⅝	5.00⅝	..
Marks—				
Demand	*71.81¼	*71.81¼	71.81¼	—.06¼
Cables	*71.87½	*71.87½	71.87½	—.00¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand	Cable.
4.8065 London	on Check. 4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.01¼	5.00⅝
95.28 Berlin	71.81¼	71.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28⅝
19.293 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.47	6.46¼
20.26 Austria	12.30	12.37½
26.73 Scandinavia	28.80	28.70
19.20 Spain	20.20	20.25
40.19 Holland	41.31¼	*41.48¾
China—		
Hongkong	50.65	50.75
Shanghai	71.00	70.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	..
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	..
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.37	41.43
42.44 Rio	24.42	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.69¾

*Less ½.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $461,140,051; balance, $37,311,250; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,041,517.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $3 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30 15-16d; up 1-16d; in New York, 64¾c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 49¾@50c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 4, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	211,697
Same day last year	775,798
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	95,444,395
Same period last year	80,237,021
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51½	52½	100	Acme Tea	52	52	52	52	— ⅝
63	63	100	Ajax Rubber	64	64	64	64	..
16⅜	16⅞	2,100	Alaska Gold Mines	17¼	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅝
7⅞	8	200	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	..
20½	21½	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	21½	21½	21½	21½	..
73⅜	73¾	1,700	Am. Agri. Chem.	73¼	73⅞	73⅜	73⅝	+ ⅛
100	101	200	Am. Ar. Chem. pf.	100¾	100¾	100	100	+ ⅛
86	86¼	11,000	Am. Beet Sugar	88½	87	84½	86¼	+ ⅞
195	196	100	A. B. S. & F. pf. t. r.	196	196	196	196	+ ½
54½	55	700	American Can	55¼	55¼	54½	54½	+ ⅛
57¼	57⅝	1,100	Am. Car & F'dry	57	58	57	57⅝	+ ⅛
54	54½	200	Am. Hide & L. pf.	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
27	27½	100	Am. Locomotive	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
44	45½	100	Am. Linseed pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ 1
68	68¾	3,000	Am. Locomotive	68½	68¾	67¾	68	+ ⅛
40	41	100	Am. Malt pf.	40	40	40	40	+ ⅞
93	93½	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ⅞
49	51	200	Am. Steel F'dries	50	50	50	50	— 1⅛
100	109¼	200	Am. Sugar Ref.	108⅝	109	108⅝	109	..
129¼	130½	500	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	129¾	129½	129¾	129½	+ ⅛
221	222	300	Am. Tobacco	220¾	221½	220½	221	+ ½
94½	95¼	100	Am. Woolen pf.	95	95	95	95	— ⅛
31½	32	500	Am. Writing P. pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	— 2½
78½	79	1,800	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	31½	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
67¼	67⅝	200	Anaconda Copper	79	79½	78⅝	79	+ ½
101⅞	102	1,900	Associated Oil	67½	67½	67½	67½	..
98⅞	99	10	At., Top. & S. F.	102½	102½	101⅞	102	— ⅛
(3½	6½	1,000	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	98	99	99	99	..
70⅝	71	1,200	At., Gulf & W. I.	65	65	64	64	— ⅛
84½	85	800	Baldwin Loco.	70½	71⅝	70½	70⅝	— ⅛
73½	74½	300	Balt. & Ohio	85	85	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅛
73½	74¼	10	Balt. & Ohio pf.	74½	74¼	74	74	— ⅛
420	434	100	Do., odd lot	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	..
129	131	100	Bethlehem Steel	430	430	430	430	..
64¾	65½	200	B'klyn Union Gas	129	129	129	129	..
175¼	175½	300	Butte & Superior	65	65	64¾	64¾	— ⅛
85	87	100	Canadian Pacific	175¼	175¼	175¼	175¼	— ⅛
54⅛	54⅜	300	Case, (J. I.) pf. ext.	85	85	85	85	— 1
183½	185	13	Cent. Leather Co.	54⅝	54½	54⅝	54½	+ ⅛
100½	102	800	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	128	138	134	134	..
59⅞	60	92	Chandler Motor	102	102¼	101	101	— ⅛
12	13	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅝	59⅝	59¼	59¼	..
34½	34¾	100	Chi., St. Western	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
94½	94¾	700	Chi., Gt. West. pf.	35	35	35	35	..
128½	129½	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94½	94⅝	94½	94½	..
128	129	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129½	129¼	129	129	— ⅛
18⅜	18⅝	400	Chi. & N'western	129½	129½	129½	129½	+ ⅛
47¼	47½	300	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
49½	51½	100	Chino Copper	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
70½	70	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
43¼	43½	1,000	Cluett, Peody Co.	75	75	75	75	..
30	31	300	Colo. Fuel & Iron	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
55½	56	200	Colo. Southern	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
136	136¾	700	Colo. So. 1st pf.	56	56	56	56	— 2
98½	99	100	Consolidated Gas	136	137	136	136	— ½
13½	14	100	Continental Can	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
67¼	67¾	2,200	Corn Prod. Ref.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
116	117	100	Crucible Steel	67½	67⅝	67½	67½	+ ⅛
34⅜	35	14,900	Crucible Steel pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	+ ½
94	94¼	1,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	53⅝	54⅜	53¼	54¾	+ ⅛
33	34	900	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
136	137½	100	Denver & Rio G. pf.	25	25	25	25	..
136	137½	80	Detroit Edison Co.	58⅞	59	58⅞	59	+ ⅛
43½	43¾	1,200	Do., odd lot	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
10	11½	200	Distillers Securities	137¼	137½	137¼	137¼	— ⅛
34⅜	35	600	Duluth, S.S.&A. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43⅜	..
167¼	168	400	Erie	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
505	525	600	General Electric	33	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅞
114½	115	200	General Motors	168	168	167½	167½	..
70	70¼	4,500	Goodrich (B.F.) x d.	500	505	500	505	+ 5
116⅞	117	1,000	Gt. Northern pf.	115	115	115	115	+ 1½
46	47	200	Greene-Cananea	71¼	71¼	69½	70¼	— ½
92	96	100	Gulf S. St. 1st pf.	117¼	117½	116⅞	116⅞	— ½
78	83	100	Gulf S. St. 2d pf.	46¾	46¾	46	46	— ¼
102⅜	108⅜	938	Illinois Central	91	91	91	91	..
48	48¼	1,000	Inspiration Copper	80	80	80	80	— ⅜
15⅜	15⅞	40	Int. Cons. v. tr. cfs.	48	48¼	48	48¼	+ ¼
40	42	100	Int. Agri. pf.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
20¼	20½	16,800	Int. M. M. tr. r.	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
89	89¼	23,300	Int. M. M. pf. t. r.	26	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ⅜
44¼	44⅝	7,900	Inter. Nickel	88½	89⅝	88½	89⅜	+ ⅜
104½	106	200	Int. Nickel pf.	44¼	45	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
104½	106	25	Do., odd lot	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
24	25	200	Kan. City South.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
58⅞	59¼	100	Kan. City South. pf.	25	25	25	25	..
70	71¼	300	Kelly Spring Tire	58¾	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
96	97¼	100	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	70¼	70½	70	70	— 1
44⅞	45	2,400	Kennecott Copper	96¼	96¾	96¼	96½	+ ⅛
20	20⅜	300	Lake Erie & West.	45	45¼	44⅞	45	..
42½	43¼	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	20¼	20¾	20	20	— ¼
77	77¼	200	Lehigh Valley	43	43	42¾	43	— ¼
77	77¾	45	Do., odd lot	77¼	77½	77¼	77½	+ ¼
264	267	200	Liggett & Myers	77	77	77	77	— ¼
264	126¼	300	Louis. & Nash.	264	265¾	264	265¾	— 6½
77⅞	78	6,300	Maxwell Motors	126¼	126¾	126¼	126¼	— ½
54½	57	100	Max Motors 2d pf.	76⅜	78⅞	76⅜	77¾	+ 1½
96¼	96⅜	4,800	Mexican Petroleum	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
33¼	33⅜	400	Miami Copper	95¼	96¼	95¼	96¼	+ ½
123	124	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
4⅝	..	400	Missouri Pacific	123¾	123¾	122¼	122¼	+ ¼
91	92	100	Montana Power	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	..
22	26	100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	91¼	91½	91½	91½	— 1
17¼	17¼	700	Nevada Con. Cop.	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
103¼	103¼	500	N. Y. Central	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
57½	58½	900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	103¼	103¼	103	103¼	+ ⅛
26½	27	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	58	58	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
128	129	100	Norfolk & Western	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
128	129	44	Do., odd lot	128	128	128	128	..
85	85¾	10	Norfolk & West. pf.	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	..
66	68	100	North American	85	85	85	85	..
110⅝	111⅛	500	Northern Pacific	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
19	20	100	Pacific Mail	111	111¾	110½	110½	+ ⅝
55¾	56	1,500	Penn. R. R.	19	19	19	19	..
100	100	100	Philadelphia Co.	53⅜	55	53⅝	53⅞	+ ⅛
100	100	200	Pressed Steel Car	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
100	100	500	Quicksilver	47½	47¾	47½	47¾	— ⅛
2⅝	2⅞	3,100	Ray Con. Copper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	78	Reading	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
93⅞	94	200	Reading 2d pf.	93⅞	94⅝	93⅞	94	+ ⅛
44¼	44¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
110	110	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	110	110	110	110	..
199½	199½	900	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	— ⅜
95	95	200	Southern Pacific	97⅞	98	97⅞	98	— ⅛
97⅞	98	100	Southern Railway	179	180	179	180	+1
179	180	14,500	Studebaker Co.	23	23	23	23	..
23	23	2,100	Tennessee Copper	122⅝	124½	123	124⅜	+ ⅞
122⅝	123	1,000	Texas Co.	24¼	24⅞	23¾	24½	+ ⅞
24¼	24⅝	4,900	Texas & Pacific	188½	191	188½	191	+1
188½	191	100	Underwood Typew.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
11⅛	11⅛	3,900	Union Pacific	98	98	98	98	— 1⅜
98	98	800	United Cigar Stores	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
7⅞	8	3,600	United Fruit Co.	45¾	47	45¾	47	+2
45¾	47	800	U. S. Indus. Alco.	138½	139¼	138½	138⅝	+ ⅛
138½	139¼	6,100	U. S. Rubber	99½	99½	99	99½	+ ⅛
99½	99½	2,800	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	159½	161⅝	159½	159⅞	— ⅛
159½	161⅝	1,700	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	105¼	106¼	105½	106	+ ⅛
105½	106¼	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	54¼	54¾	54	54	+ ⅛
54¼	54¾	100	U. S. Steel	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛
108⅝	108⅝	100	U. S. Steel pf.	87	87	87	87	+ ⅞
87	87	700	Utah Copper	50	50	50	50	..
86⅝	86⅝	100	Utah Securities	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅛
117⅝	117⅞	2,000	Wabash pf. A	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	17⅞	100	Wabash pf. B	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
40¾	40⅞	300	Wells Fargo Exp.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
28⅝	27	700	Western Union	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	..
..	..	45	Western Union Tel.	127½	127½	127½	127½	..
92⅝	93¼	100	Westinghs. E. & M.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅛
56½	56⅝	1,300	Wheeling & L. E.	56¼	57¼	56½	56½	+ ⅛
51½	51¾	35	Willys-Overland	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
104	104	15,800	Willys-Overland pf.	52¼	54⅛	50⅜	51¼	— ⅛
135⅜	136½	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
		100		136	136	136	136	+ ½

LONDON TONE SATISFACTORY

Business Is Restricted in View of Coming Holiday.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Business was restricted on the Stock Exchange today in view of the holiday tomorrow. The undertone was satisfactory and there was no sign of weakness anywhere. Japanese bonds and Russian industrials were firm in the foreign section. Kaffirs were supported and shipping shares were quiet and steady.

American securities were lifeless with the exception of Canadian Pacific, which was supported. Money was easy and discount rates were quiet.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 64 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 15 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 89 francs 65 centimes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

C. R. Berrien, former financial editor of The Sun, has been appointed assistant manager of the Forty-second Street branch of the Central Trust Company, succeeding F. J. Leary, who has been appointed manager.

Merrill, Lynch & Co. are issuing an analysis of the proposed income tax law and its effect on incomes ranging from $5,000 to $1,000,000.

A syndicate composed of stockholders of the bond house of H. P. Taylor & Co. has bought of H. Prentiss Taylor the controlling interest in the firm. Mr. Taylor announced yesterday that he had retired as President and Director. R. S. Suydam and S. A. Gilmore have been elected Directors. The business will be carried on for the present under the old name.

The New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has stricken from the list Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company full paid temporary receipts for general and mortgage convertible 5 per cent. bonds, series B, due 2014, and American Securities Company three-year 5 per cent. collateral notes, due in 1919, when issued. The committee has admitted to the list American Foreign Securities Company $94,500,000 temporary three-year 5 per cent. collateral notes, due in 1919.

R. C. Cairns has bought a membership on the Cotton Exchange from W. P. McKenzie for $17,500, an advance of $1,500 over the last previous sale and an advance of about $3,500 in the last month.

John McG. Bowman, President of the Biltmore Hotel, the Manhattan Hotel, and the Commodore Hotel, now being constructed, has been elected a Director of the Harriman National Bank.

The Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Cleveland was the highest bidder for $2,000,000 4½ per cent. Cleveland 17½-year average serial school bonds at a premium of $53,220.

Jackson W. Rhoades has been admitted to the firm of Prichitt & Co.

William O. Thompson has been elected Secretary of the American Cotton Oil Company, vice Justus E. Ralph, resigned.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100	100¼	100	100¼
6s	Sept., 1917	102½	102¾	102½	102¾
4½s	June, 1963	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107½
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107½
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107½
4½s	May, 1957	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107½
4½s	Nov., 1917	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107½
4½s	May, 1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	April, 1936	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅞	103¼	102⅝	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	102⅞	103	102⅝	103¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅞	103	102⅝	103
4s	60 yr.	96	102⅜	96	102⅜
4s	May, 1959	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼
4s	May, 1957	100⅜	100⅝	100¼	100¼
4s	Nov., 1956	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1955	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1936	100	100¼	100	100¼
3½s	Nov., 1955	89¾	90	89¾	90
3½s	May, 1954	89¾	90	89¾	90
3½s	May, 1954	90½	91½	90¼	91¼
3½s	May, 1954	90¼	81½	90¼	91¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00		4.00
4½s	1918-1926	4.05	3.90	4.05
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.05
3½s	1950-1954	4.00	3.95	4.00
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.00
3½s	1930-1940	4.00	3.95	4.00
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05
3½s	1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05
3½s	1916-1918	4.05	..	4.05
3s	1940-1942	4.05	..	4.05
3s	1918-1923	4.05	3.95	4.05
3s	1916-1918	4.10	3.95	4.10
		4.05	..	4.05

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This. Mo.	Fiscal Y'r.
Custom receipts	$1,497,608	$17,025,250
Ord. int. rev. receipts	3,898,871	36,051,202
Income tax	200,681	8,080,431
Miscellaneous	785,015	6,848,799
Total receipts	$6,440,177	$67,985,723
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	309,895	7,837,200
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	1,185,448	11,611,087
Expenditures	7,249,772	75,817,923

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial B

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Narrow and Irregular in the Curb Market —Bonds Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 269,042 shares of stocks and $1,163,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 58,028; oils, 58,894, and mining, 152,120. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	‡Astna Expl...	10¼	10¼	9⅜	9½
200	‡Am. D. Syn.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
200	Canadian N. G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	‡Butler Chem..	4	4	4	4
475	‡Car L. & P...	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
200	Char. Iron. Am	5⅝	5¾	5½	5⅝
200	Chart.-Am.pf.	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6⅝
2,600	Chev. Motor..	183	189⅝	178	189⅝
200	Cor. of li. & H.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
35	Driggs-Seab'y..	99	99	98	98
5,000	‡Emerson M....	4	5¼	4	4¾
350	Emerson Phon.	*10	*10⅛	10	10⅞
2,500	‡Flem.-L.Phon.	2	2	1⅝	1⅝
500	Grant Motors..	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
20	‡Hall Signal....	5½	6	5½	6
200	Hartman Corp.	72½	72½	72½	72½
200	H. & B. Car...	34½	35	34½	35
100	Holly Sugar...	45	45	45	45
20	Holly Sugar pf.	95½	95½	95	95
100	Hupp M. Car...	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp....	17	17	17	17
300	‡Int. Pow. Co.	12	13	12	13
3,025	‡‡Jop. Ore Spel. (new stock)..	50	50	40	42
500	Kapo Mfg. Co..	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
3,000	Kath. B. pf...	20	20	14	19½
1,200	‡Lake. Torp. B	8½	9	8½	9
100	‡Lynn Phone...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10,800	Man. Transit..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	‡Maxim Mun..	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½
3,100	‡Midv. Steel...	60¾	61¼	60¾	60⅞
200	‡Mo. Pac. w. l.	22	22	22	22
125	‡Mitch. M. w.t.	64½	64½	64⅛	64⅛
50	‡Poole E. & M.	97	97	97	97
660	‡Pullman Vent.	28	27⅝	28	27⅝
280	‡Pull. Vent. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	‡Saxon M. Car.	70	70	70	70
500	‡St. Jo. Lead..	15	15	15	15
300	‡Stromb. Carb.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41⅝
380	Stutz Motor....	63⅝	*64	63⅛	63⅛
800	Submar. Boat. w. i. ctfs....	32½	32½	32½	32½
300	‡Tob. Prod....	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼
25	‡Todd Shipy'ds	76	76	74	74
100	T. S. St'ship...	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
3,800	‡United Motors	61¾	62¼	60¾	62¼
700	United Zinc....	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
1,100	White Motors..	51¼	51½	51	51
5,000	‡Zinc Concent.	4	4	3⅝	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	Net.
4	Cumb. P. L...	93	93	93	+10	
125	Ill. Pipe Line..	165	163	165	− 7	
18	Nor. Pipe Line	96	95	95	− 2	
188	Ohio Oil.....	219	213	219	+ 3	
21	Prai. O. & G.	362	362	362	−10	
52	Prairie P. L..	221	220	221	− 2	

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	††Alb. P., Ltd. (a prospect).	56	56	56	56
220	‡Barn. O. & G.	2½	2½	2½	2½
3,800	‡Cos. O. & G.	11¾	12½	11½	12
100	C. O. & G. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,200	‡Federal Oil..	½	½	½	½
2,700	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,200	††Midwest Oil.	42	43	42	43
100	Mex. Petrol....	12	12	12	12
700	‡Musk. Refin..	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,800	‡N.Y.-Okl. Oil	1	1	1	1
5,000	††Okla. Oil....	10	10	9½	10
800	Okla. P. & R.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
21,000	†Omar O. & G.	67	71	65	71
825	‡Pan-Am. Pet. pf.	88	88¾	*87½	88¼
2,100	‡Sap. O. & R..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
800	Savoy Oil....	10	10	10	10
1,100	‡Sinclair Oil..	38⅜	38¾	35¼	35½
5,400	††Tex.-M. Pet.	84	86	84	85
5,001	‡Unit. W. Oil..	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅝
1,250	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,100	Way. O. & G.	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	†Al.-B. Col. M. (a prospect).	57	58	57	58
1,000	‡Adanac Silver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7,400	††Ariz. Cop....	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,400	Big L. Cop....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
700	Bingham Min..	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅜
1,200	††Booth	13½	13½	13	13
2,500	Bos. & Mont..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
615	Butte C. & Z.				
650	‡Calav. Cop....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
1,500	Caledonia....	68	68	67	67
1,000	Canada Copper	1½	1½	1⅝	1½
3,100	‡Cash Boy....	5	5	4	4
1,800	Con. Ar. Sm..	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Con. Cop. M..	2	2	2	2
1,700	‡Cons.-Homest.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Crown Reserve	½	½	½	½
520	Dun.-Arl. Cop. (a prospect).	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
6,000	††Emma. Cop.	54	53	54	54
825	‡First Nat. C.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3,600	‡Flor. Silver.	75	75	75	75
4,500	‡Goldf. Cons..	56	56	62	83
12,700	‡Goldf. Mer..	8	8	7	7½
233	Hecla. Mining.	x5	x5½	5	5
200	‡Hemple Cop. Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,900	††Insp. Needles Cop.(a pros.).	70	75	70	75
3,000	‡Inter. Mines.	12	14	12	14
700	‡Iron Blossom..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,200	Jerome Verde (a prospect)..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Jerome Victor Ext. (a pros.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	††Jim Butler..	88	90	88	90
4,500	‡Jumbo Ext...	76	76	74	74
2,000	††Kewanas ..	12	12	12	12
4,200	‡Louis. Cons..	19	19	17	19
1,600	††Marsh. Min..	11	11	10½	10½
575	Kerr Lake....	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
800	†McK.-Darragh	57	57	57	57
12,600	††Mich.Gold M. & Mill	44	46	44	46
800	Mines of Amer.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
800	‡Mojave Tung.	3¾	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
2,000	††Montana Gold Mines	96	1	96	99
700	Monitor Silver.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,000	††Mother Lode	25½	30	20½	29½
5,000	‡N'ray Mines.	46	47	46	47
300	N.Y. & Hondu. Res. Min. Co.	15¾	15¾	15½	15½
25,200	††Rex Consol..	16	18	17	17½
2,700	†Rochester	61	61	58	59
100	††Round Mt..	48	48	48	48
3,700	††Silver Pick..	11¼	12½	11¼	12
1,600	St. Silver Ld.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,500	‡Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,700	††Success	65	68	49	50
1,200	Tonopah Ex..	5¼	5¾	5¼	5⅝
200	Tri-Bullion ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	United E.....	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
400	††U. S. Cont..	7	7	7	7
700	‡Un. Verde Ex.	28	28¾	28	28¼
1,700	†West End C.	80	81	80	81
3,000	†West Dome..	37	38	37	38
300	Unity Gold M.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	†White Oaks..	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
800	‡YuscaranCon.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$18,000	Con. Aris. 8.5s.	42	45	42	43
35,000	‡Cos. O. 6s, w.	102¾	103½	102¾	103
1,100,000	Inter. Mer. M. 6s, w.	95¾	97¼	95¾	96¾
15,000	Sinclair O. 6s.	98	98	98	98

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. xEx-dividend.

Note.—Thursday high sale in Saxon Motors was 70 and 100 Sapulpa sold at 9¾.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. b..	18	19	18	19
B.-Am. Tob. ord. b..	18¾	19	18¾	19
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Gaston, W. & W....	39½	40¼	39½	40¼
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf	8½	9½	8½	9½
Mo. Pac. pf. w. i..	48½	50½	48½	51
Motor Products	58	60	60	70
Peerless Tr. & Mtr..	20½	22	20½	21½
Standard Motors	5½	6	5¾	6¼
Scripps-Booth	49	51	49	51
United Profit Sharing	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Wab.-Pitts. Term. pf.	51	52	51	52
World Film	¾	⅞	¾	⅞

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	12	15	13	16
Cosden & Co.....	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
Midwest Oil pf.....	84	86	84	86
Pierce Oil	10⅜	11¼	11¼	11¾
Keystone Oil of N. Y.	72	76	72	76

MINING STOCKS.

Atlanta	9	10	9	10
Alaska-Westover	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Oatman Arizona	10	20	22	30
Oatman Lexington....	60	63	60	63
Ore	4	5	4	5
San Toy	14	15	14	15

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf..	59	63	58	63
American Brass	276	280	274	278
Atlas Powder	180	190	174	175
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	124	127	125	128
Bliss, (E. W.).....	535	560	530	560
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	74	75	84	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	185	200	185	200
Canadian Explosives..	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	810	825	810	825
Du Pont Powd., new..	285	295	285	295
Du Pont Powd., deb..	100	101	100	102
Hercules Powder....	290	295	290	295
Hercules Powder pf..	112	113	112	113
International Arms...	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	164	166	164	164
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	550	560	550	560
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1200	1500	1200	1500

UNITED DRUG CO.

Second Preferred Stock Dividend No. 2.

United Drug Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the second preferred stock, payable September 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record August 15th, 1916.

JAMES C. McCORMICK, Treasurer.
Boston August 5th, 1916.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The best feature about the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was the widely distributed business in odd lots handled by commission houses. The strength of wheat again had an influence, so far as the general list was concerned. It exerted a dampening effect. At the same time there was no special selling pressure excepting in a few spots.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
210	Alaska Gold...	17⅝	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝
40	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8
20	Alls-Chalmers.	21½	21½	21½	21½
2,170	Am. Bt. Sugar	86⅝	86⅞	84⅜	86
20	Am. Can.....	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝
10	Am. Car & Fy.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
10	Am. Cot. Oil..	52½	52½	52½	52½
30	Am. Hide & L.	10½	10½	10½	10½
60	A. H. & L. pf.	54	54	54	54
20	Am. Linseed...	19	19	19	19
40	Am. Lin. pf...	45½	45½	45½	45½
570	Am. Loco.....	68⅝	68⅝	67⅝	67⅞
110	Am. Smelting.	93	93	92⅜	92⅜
80	Am. Sil. Pf...	50	50	50	50
25	Am. Tel. & T.	129⅜	129⅜	129⅛	129⅛
50	Am. Zinc.....	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
380	Anaconda	79	79⅛	78⅜	79⅛
170	Baldw. Loco..	70⅝	71¼	70⅝	70⅝
12	Balt. & Ohio..	84⅞	85	84⅞	85
1	B. & O. pr...	74	74	74	74
10	Cal. Pet.....	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
20	Cent. Leather.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
10	Ches. & Ohio.	59½	59½	59⅝	59⅝
10	C. M. & S. P.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜
20	Chile Copper..	20	20	20	20
50	Chino Copper.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
140	Col. Fuel & I.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
70	Consol. Gas...	136⅞	137¼	136⅞	137¼
880	Crucible Steel.	67⅝	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝
420	Cuba Cane S..	54	54⅝	53¾	53⅝
80	D. & R. G. pf.	33½	33½	33	33
60	Dist. Secur....	43¾	43¾	43¾	43½
50	Dome Mines..	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
70	Erie	35	35	35	35
870	Goodrich Co...	71½	71½	69⅝	69⅝
25	Greene-Can..	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
40	Ill. Central...	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10	Interboro Con.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
615	Int. Mer. Mar.	26	26⅜	26	26⅛
2,720	I. M. M. pf...	88½	89⅛	88¾	88⅝
190	Int. Nickel....	44¾	44¾	44⅜	44⅜
60	Kan. City So..	25	25	25	25
50	Kan. City So.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
30	Lee Rub. Tire.	42½	42½	42½	42½
10	Lehigh Valley.	77½	77½	77½	77½
690	Maxwell Motor.	77½	78¾	76⅜	77⅛
1,450	Mex. Petrol'm.	93⅝	96⅛	93¼	95⅝
40	Nat. En. & S.	22	22	22	22
70	N.Y.,N.H.&H..	57⅞	57⅞	57¼	57¼
40	Pacific Mail...	19	19	19	19
60	Ray Copper....	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
690	Reading	93⅞	94⅜	93⅝	94
120	Southern Pac...	98	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞
1,070	Studebaker	123⅝	124½	123	123⅝
320	Tenn. Copper..	24⅝	24⅝	23¼	24⅜
80	Texas Co.	135⅝	136⅛	135¼	135⅞
50	Third Av.....	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼
260	Union Bag	7¾	8	7¾	7⅞
52	Union Bag pf..	45½	46¼	45¼	46½
870	Union Pacific..	138⅝	139	138⅝	138¼
420	United Fruit...	161	161¼	160	160¼
720	U. S. Ind. Alco.	105⅝	106½	105⅝	106
140	U. S. Rubber..	53⅞	54⅛	53⅞	54
1,790	U. S. Steel....	86¼	86¾	86⅜	86⅝
20	Va.-Car. Chem	39	39	39	39
40	Wabash pf. A..	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾
20	Wabash pf. B.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
140	West. Elec....	57½	57½	57	57
640	Willys Overl'd.	52½	53½	50⅝	51⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	Int. R. T. 5s..	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	10¼	10¼	.10¼	.10¼
100	Florence	.47	.47	.47	.47
1,200	Goldf. Cons...	.86	.86	.84	.84
400	Jim Butler....	.86	.86	.86	.86
1,000	Jumbo Ext....	.75	.75	.73	.73
700	Midway	19¼	19¼	.18	.18
500	Oro	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04¼
500	Sand. Kendall	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
400	Union Con. ...	.66	.66	.66	.66
400	West End	.81	.81	.81	.81

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1916.	Increase.
4th week July.....	$445,590	$119,985
Month of July.....	1,157,999	148,624

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

4th week July.....	1,207,800	572,400
Month of July.....	3,834,200	1,872,500

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

4th week July.....	3,800,000	1,324,000
Month of July.....	11,795,000	4,348,000

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

4th week July.....	1,405,470	16,641
Month of July.....	3,870,827	228,250

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

4th week July.....	212,975	21,798
Month of July.....	682,89*	114,758

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

4th week July.....	685,700	57,380
Month of July.....	2,068,500	98,400

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

4th week July.....	216,198	9,190
Month of July.....	832,495	39,820

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

4th week July.....	357,000	56,000
Month of July.....	1,082,000	180,000

DELAWARE & HUDSON for June—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$2,231,606	$1,914,516	$1,965,153
Net after taxes	660,558	666,921	666,588
12 mos. gross..	25,922,670	22,701,942	23,090,060
Net after taxes	8,891,553	7,339,504	7,105,339

UNION PACIFIC for June—

Mileage	7,784	7,784	7,651
Total op. rev..	9,350,061	7,327,009	7,290,400
Total op. exps.	5,131,211	4,254,552	4,851,368
Oper. income...	3,780,121	2,826,080	2,559,861
Twelve months:			
Total op. rev.	104,717,065	86,958,293	92,115,332
Total op. exps.	58,582,770	52,136,715	55,410,250
Oper. income...	40,823,537	30,180,106	31,626,214
Net income	40,919,695	30,202,298	.....
Inc. from invmt.	11,751,744	12,090,750	.....
Total income...	52,671,439	42,212,048	.....
Fixed charges.	18,882,304	13,907,698	.....
Surplus	38,789,135	28,404,360	.....
Sinking fund..	11,627	11,800	.....
Preferred div..	3,981,740	3,981,740	.....
Balance	34,795,768	24,410,820	.....
Common div ..	17,783,328	17,783,328	.....
Betterments ..	3,500,000	1,083,459	.....
Surplus	13,512,440	5,544,033	.....

Public Utilities.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN UNITED STATES for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Total op. revs.	$22,000,263	$19,707,239	$2,293,024
Op. expenses..	14,588,909	13,078,385	1,510,544
Net op. revs.	7,411,354	6,628,874	782,480
Net aft. tax.	6,114,250	5,399,604	714,646
Six months:			
Total op. revs.	127,500,361	114,470,709	13,029,652
Op. expenses.	85,733,124	75,859,040	7,874,084
Net op. revs.	43,767,285	38,611,669	5,155,593
Net aft. tax.	35,961,558	31,319,181	4,642,377
Mi. wire own.	19,008,792	17,863,705	1,145,087
Bell sta. own.	6,270,482	5,743,188	527,297
Bell conn. sta.	8,291,183	8,127,730	128,452
Total stations	9,521,664	8,870,915	650,749

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY & LIGHT—(Tennessee Railway, Light & Power Subsidiary) for June—

Gross	102,680	87,846	14,834
Net aft. taxes.	39,385	27,015	12,290
Sur. aft. chgs.	9,313	3,356	12,969
12 mos. gross..	1,182,832	1,042,100	140,252
Net aft. taxes.	434,298	334,779	99,519
Sur. aft. chgs.	76,957	*14,834	91,791

*Deficit.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN RAILWAY for June—

Gross	43,528	40,751	2,277
Net aft. taxes.	21,099	18,139	2,370
Sur. aft. chgs.	9,541	7,186	2,355
Six mos. gross.	210,616	189,938	20,678
Net aft. taxes.	88,555	77,842	10,713
Sur. aft. chgs.	39,262	12,117	8,274

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT for June—

Gross	280,350	244,056	36,291
Net aft. taxes.	119,833	93,809	26,044
Sur. aft. chgs.	76,978	54,468	22,510
12 mos. gross.	3,367,037	3,068,929	247,128
Net aft. taxes.	1,372,996	1,233,286	139,710
Sur. aft. chgs.	671,262	764,917	106,345
Bal. aft. pf. div.	585,747	479,794	105,953

Miscellaneous.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY for the six months ended June 30—

Net sales	$9,662,114	$8,551,964	$1,110,150
Net profits ...	767,302	621,320	145,982
Prof. & l. sur.	2,116,776	1,326,875	790,901

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
Balt. & Ohio.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.30
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.65	4.40
Ches. & Oh.	1916-'26	4½	4.60	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.38	4.15
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.35	4.80
C. St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.35
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.90	4.50
Del. & Hud.	1922	4½	4.35	4.20
Erie Railroad.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.62	4.40
Hocking Valley.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.15
Illinois Central.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.40	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'25	5	5.90	5.00
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5	5.80	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.65	4.35
Norf. & Western.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.75	4.40
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.15
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.80
Seab'd Air Line.	1916-'26	5	4.75	4.40
Southern Pacific.	1916-'26	4½	4.40	4.20
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.65	4.40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf...	98½	99½	98½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.....	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M...	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F....	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	245	255	240	245
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	500	510	500	510
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	121	124	121	124

LEHIGH ROAD EARNS $7,666,439 IN A YEAR

The Union Pacific's Net Profits Total $34,795,768 for the Same 12 Months.

HIGHEST IN THEIR HISTORY

Eastern Company Puts $10,000,000 in Improvements; Western Spends $3,500,000.

Measures of the prosperity of the railroads were shown yesterday in the annual report of the Lehigh Valley and the earnings statement of Union Pacific, both for the fiscal year ended June 30.

The net income of Lehigh Valley was $7,666,439, an increase of $1,343,994 over the previous year and the equivalent of 12.7 per cent. on the common stock. Union Pacific's net earnings, after the payment of preferred dividends, but without calculating $3,500,000 appropriated for betterments, were $34,795,768, equal to 15.65 on the common stock as compared with 10.98 in the previous year.

President E. B. Thomas of the Lehigh Valley, commenting upon the encouraging outlook for a continuation of the heavy volume of traffic, showed that more than $10,000,000 was spent last year in betterments and improvements and said that heavy expenditures for additional facilities had been authorized, most of the improvement money to be employed on terminals.

The report said:

> The revenues of your company for the year under review are the greatest in its history and show a substantial increase over the preceding year. A large portion of the increased earnings has been devoted to a very liberal expenditure for the maintenance of property, particularly in the case of equipment. Your company has for years pursued the policy of discarding its old wooden freight cars as fast as they reached a condition to require heavy repairs and has condemned a great many of the same during the year. On such equipment of this type as is still serviceable, heavy expenditures have been made for steel underframes, a practice which has been pursued aggressively in the past and to a greater ext

F. A. HEINZE'S SISTER ACCUSED IN SUITS

Edwin Gould's Counsel Tells Court Mrs. Fleitmann Avoided Service.

SEEKS $725,000 ASSETS

Charges That Copper Man Transferred These Before Death to Defeat Creditors' Claims.

Allegations that Mrs. Lida M. Fleitmann, sister of the late F. Augustus Heinze, and administratrix of his estate, has been avoiding service of papers in a suit brought by Edwin Gould in behalf of himself and other creditors of the Heinze estate, were made in the Supreme Court yesterday in affidavits by members of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel for Mr. Gould. The suit is to compel the distribution among the creditors of $275,000 insurance money and other assets worth $450,000, alleged to have been transferred by Heinze for the purpose of hindering the collection of creditors' claims.

Mr. Gould holds a judgment for $1,264,588, returned by a jury on Oct. 13, 1914, in a suit over notes indorsed by Heinze. When the verdict was announced the trial judge granted thirty days' stay of execution, but Mr. Heinze died on Nov. 4, before the time expired, and Mr. Gould has been able to take no proceedings since to collect the judgment.

On the application of Mr. Gould's attorneys, Justice Clark signed orders permitting the service of the papers in two suits brought against Mrs. Fleitmann individually and as administratrix, and against the Mines Smelting Company by mail to Bar Harbor, Me., because it has been impossible to effect personal service. The papers also disclosed the fact that a proceeding had been brought in the Surrogate's Court of Saratoga County, where Mrs. Fleitmann was appointed administratrix, to remove her as guardian of her brother's infant son, F. Augustus Heinze, Jr. In this case the Saratoga Surrogate has appointed Walter A. Fullerton special guardian for the infant son.

Attached to the petition filed here yesterday is a letter written to Mrs. Fleitmann by Royall Victor, member of Sullivan & Cromwell, after she had refused to arrange to accept papers in the case. Mr. Victor wrote:

> I should regret being compelled to make such application as I would, of course, be under the necessity of publicly setting forth the facts about the difficulties encountered in serving papers on you. I feel very deeply grieved that such difficulties and expense should be encountered in the necessary service of papers on the administratrix who is representative of all the creditors and owes duties to them. Naturally the making of such application to the Surrogate will involve the conclusion on our part that you are evading service.

Mrs. Fleitmann succeeded in avoiding process servers who were looking for her at the Hotel Irving, Southampton, L. I., and on the trains leaving New York for Bar Harbor. She was served with the order to appear before the Saratoga Surrogate on July 28, and accepted the papers, but her attorney appeared in her place, and said she was in Bar Harbor for an extended stay, and that she had no intention of obeying the order of the Surrogate.

The complaint in Mr. Gould's suit against Mrs. Fleitmann and the Mines Smelting Company alleged that in the Fall of 1914 Heinze owned a participation interest in an agreement between the Assets Realization Company and George E. Shaw and Franklin M. Potts as trustees, known as the United Copper loan, worth $200,000. He also had a $250,000 interest in an agreement with the American Smelting and Refining Company made March 10, 1914.

The plaintiff alleges that just before his death Mr. Heinze, for the purpose of hindering and defeating his creditors, caused the property in question to be transferred to the Mines Smelting Company. It is alleged that the transfer was without consideration, and that "at the time of making such conveyance decedent Heinze was wholly insolvent and remained insolvent until his decease."

In the suit against Mrs. Fleitmann individually the complaint states that life insurance policies aggregating $275,000 were transferred to Mrs. Fleitmann in 1912, and that she has collected the money for her own benefit.

Mr. Gould asks for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the property alleged to belong to the creditors, and asks that the transfers to the Mines Smelting Company and the payment of the insurance money to Mrs. Fleitmann be set aside.

COURT NAMES SURROGATE.

Fowler Asks Relief, but Cohalan Will Shorten Vacation to Act.

For the first time in the history of the County of New York an order was signed in the Supreme Court yesterday authorizing a Justice of the court to act as Surrogate. The interim designation will continue from today until Aug. 15, when Surrogate Cohalan's vacation will end.

The order was signed by Justice Guy on the application of Surrogate Fowler, who said that he had been advised to leave the city by his physician because of "debility and fatigue" and on account of the fear of a recurrence of a malady from which Surrogate Fowler suffered for some months last year.

Under the order Supreme Court Justice Finch, who sits next week in Special Term, Part II., would have performed the functions of Surrogate for the week, but Surrogate Cohalan learned of the application shortly after it was made and announced that he would cut short his vacation and would return to duty on Monday. Surrogate Cohalan's vacation should have begun on July 1, but he was kept on duty trying the Eno will case until July 20. Accordingly he returns to duty after only two weeks' vacation.

It was learned that Surrogate Fowler's application for the designation of a Supreme Court Justice to act as Surrogate, which is authorized by the Code of Civil Procedure, was made without consulting his associate.

Surrogate Fowler will go to his farm near Frederick, Md., where he was during his illness last year.

COTTON OVERBOUGHT, MARKET UNSETTLED

Excited Advance of 19 Points in First Hour, but Net Loss of 7 to 12 Points for Day.

EXTENSIVE PROFIT-TAKING

General View Now Is Bullish, Bears Having Underestimated Exports and World's Consumption.

Cotton yesterday showed evidence of an overbought position, and, after making an excited advance of about 19 points in the first hour, developed an unsettled undertone. Profit-taking by leading bulls was on an enormous scale, and the volume of offerings was too heavy to be absorbed except at recessions. Along in the afternoon messages were received reporting rain at Houston, Texas, and a sharp decline resulted, the close showed a net loss of 7 to 12 points.

Practically the whole cotton trade has been converted to a bullish view on the outlook. The sensational Government report on condition is not the sole factor in bringing about the change of front. Bears evidently have gone far afield in their statistical forecasts, as they have greatly underestimated the exports and the world's consumption of American cotton.

The Census Bureau by some method or other has arrived at an export estimate of more than 6,400,000 bales, whereas the New York Cotton Exchange statisticians estimated about 6,013,000 bales. Hardly a week ago no one would have placed the consumption at more than 13,800,000 bales, but Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange has put the figures at 14,813,000 bales.

Leaving aside the element of crop damage, the economic position of cotton has undergone a sharp alteration as a result of the enormous absorption of the staple by the mills of the world. The former record, made three years ago, was 14,715,000 bales. Secretary Hester has put consumption by Southern mills in this country at 4,097,000 bales, against 3,102,000 last year, and Northern mills at 3,000,000 bales, against 2,618,000 last year. The consumption by foreign mills was placed at 7,761,000 bales, against 8,053,000 last year.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange the into-sight for the four days of the week since Aug. 1 was 35,493, against 37,548 for six days of the season last year. Spinners' takings of American cotton for the same period were placed at 90,068 bales, against 118,049 for six days last year. The visible supply of American cotton was put at 2,070,000 bales, against 3,065,000 last year. Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	13.85	13.85	13.74	13.84@13.86	13.70@13.72
Oct	13.57	13.63	13.47	13.79@13.81	13.56@13.57
Dec	14.27	14.27	13.97	13.99@14.00	14.08@14.10
Jan	14.29	14.35	14.05	14.07@14.08	14.15@14.16
Mar	14.42	14.45	14.21	14.21@14.23	14.31@14.32
May	14.53	14.59	14.39	14.38@14.39	14.44@14.46

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 5 points advance; middling at 13.90c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were 5 points decline to 17½ points advance; New Orleans, 13.56c; Galveston, 14c; Savannah, 13½c; Memphis, 13.50c; Augusta, not on ticker; Houston, 14.05c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	13.85	13.88	13.60	13.62@13.64	13.70@13.71
Dec	14.07	14.08	13.80	13.82@13.83	13.90@13.91
Jan	14.17	14.17	13.90	13.91@13.92	14.00@14.01
Mar	14.33	14.33	14.07	14.08@14.10	14.19@14.20
May	14.46	14.46	14.46	14.23@14.25	14.33@14.35

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 17 points higher, at 8.57d. Sales, 5,000; receipts, 22,000, including 19,000 American. Closed unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	8.33½	8.43	8.33½	8.41	8.27
Jan.-Feb.	8.32	8.33½	8.32	8.32	8.22
Mar.-Apr.	8.33½	8.36	8.33½	8.36½	8.21½
May-June	8.32	8.37	8.32	8.36	8.21

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 13.85c; October, 13.90c; January, 14.29c; March, 14.43c; May, 14.60c. The market there was due to open today 8 to 11 points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,314	1,263	61,542	118,234
New Orleans	2,777	597	114,774	186,661
Mobile	2,129	5	16,000	19,362
Savannah	732	147	66,766	89,066
Charleston		17	21,986	48,163
Wilmington	53	334	44,322	36,089
Norfolk	384	256	33,154	46,653

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Augusta	298	69,340	76,045
Memphis	100	55,667	76,045
St. Louis	54	8,074	15,171
Houston	1,685	443	19,505	47,018

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	700 to 1,500	7,000	618
New Orleans	1,300 to 1,800	1,933	354

Exports yesterday were 834 bales; total thus far for this season, 16,891 bales; total last season, 18,969 bales.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—Forecast: N. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except thunderstorms in extreme w.; light, variable winds.

S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except showers in mountain districts; light, variable winds.

Ga. and Fla.—Occasional thunder showers Sat. and probably Sun.; light s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Scattered thunder showers Sat. and probably Sun.; light s. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except thunder showers S. in n. portion; continued warm.

Ky.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; continued warm.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and continued warm Sat. and probably Sun.; moderate s. w. to w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat., except showers and cooler in extreme s. e. Sun., fair; moderate and variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair and cooler Sat.; Sun. fair; moderate w. winds.

La. and Tex.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., showers in s.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Thunder showers Sat., followed by cooler in n. and w. Sun., fair in n., cloudy and cooler in s.

Mo.—Thunder showers Sat., followed by cooler in n. and w. Sun., probably fair.

Wis.—Cloudy and cooler Sat., preceded by showers in s. e. Sun. fair, with moderate temperature.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; cooler in n. e. Sat.; warmer Sun.

Iowa—Fair and cooler Sat. Sun. fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. cloudy and warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat.; warmer in w. Sun. cloudy and warmer, possibly unsettled in w.

Neb.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; cooler Sat. in e. and warmer in w. Sun. warmer.

Kan.—Unsettled and cooler Sat., probably thunder showers. Sun. fair.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Grozulus< Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co.—Stanley M. Isaacs. Albany Sav. Bank<Dooley—William Blau. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Sherpe Bldg Co.—Milton M. Sittenfeld.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Moller< Nanowitz—Ely Rosenberg. Zuraff<Skolnik—Matthew A. Henkel.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Frederic Kernochan<Marcus Rosenthal—Irwin Kurtz, Mary J. Smith<Joseph Seidin—Benjamin Swarts. Henry N. Jackson<George Lodes—Adolf Bangser. Wm. P. Thomas<Lewis Garth—Millard H. Jillson.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Jenkins, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Merriman< Connelly—John Sheridan. Re Campbell—Harold C Knoppel.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Although the wheat market was somewhat irregular at times yesterday its general movement was higher and in the afternoon September made a new high record, although December did not quite reach the level attained the day before. Rust news accounted for practically all of the upturn, but was supplemented late in the day by complaints of damage from hail in the Northwest. Final prices at Chicago were 4@4¼c net higher. Cash wheat was strong here with No. 1 durum quoted at $1.43¾; No. 2 hard, $1.46¾; No. 1 Nor. Duluth, $1.53¾; No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, $1.52¾, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	1.54⅝	1.30¾	1.34½	1.29⅞	1.06⅝
Dec.	1.38¼	1.34⅜	1.38¼	1.33⅝	1.06⅝
May	1.43¼	1.39⅝	1.43	1.39	1.12

CORN.

Although there was much relief in the Missouri Valley from showers and cooler weather, the continued strength of wheat together with high temperatures in the Southwest and a renewal of very bullish advices from Kansas brought in large speculative buying and the corn market twas strong, closing ⅝@1⅜c net higher. Cash corn was also strong here, with No. 2 yellow quoted at 95¼c, cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	80⅝	79¼	80½	79⅝	74⅞
Dec.	69	68⅛	68⅝	68¼	63⅝
May	72⅝	71½	72⅝	71¼	66

OATS.

In line with other markets oats were also strong, with a good speculative demand influenced by continued unfavorable reports from the Northwest and talk of poor thrashing returns in the Ohio Valley. The close here was 1⅛c to 1⅜c net higher, or practically top for the day. Cash oats were quoted as follows: No. 3 white, 48@48½c; No. 4 white, 48@48½c; fancy clipped white, 50¼@51½c; ordinary clipped white, 48½@50½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	43¾	42¾	43¾	42⅝	30⅜
December	46½	45⅜	46½	45⅜	40
May	49¼	47⅝	49¼	47⅝	43

PROVISIONS.

There was a fair business in hog products, with prices higher, as a result of firmness in live hogs and light receipts. Packers and commission houses were moderate buyers, and there was considerable covering. Chicago receipts were 13,000 hogs, with 9,000 expected on Saturday. Kansas City had 2,500 hogs and Omaha 5,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	$12.90	$12.75	$12.90	$12.72	$7.75
October	12.87	12.77	12.87	12.70	7.85
Ribs—					
September	13.57	13.47	13.57	13.42	8.55
October				13.15	8.85
Pork—					
September	25.00	24.80	24.97	24.75	13.37

COTTONSEED OIL.

Further strength in the lard and cotton markets caused another advance in cottonseed oil yesterday, and final prices were 1@7 points net higher, with sales of 27,500 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			9.25	9.35
August	9.60	9.47	9.46@9.50	9.40
September	9.43	9.35	9.33@9.35	9.32
October	8.90	8.81	8.81@8.82	8.75
November	8.44	8.35	8.40@8.41	8.34
December	8.44	8.35	8.39@8.40	8.32
January	8.44	8.38	8.39@8.40	8.32
February	8.44	8.38	8.39@8.40	8.32
March	8.57	8.52	8.48@8.53	8.44

COFFEE.

The market for coffee was inactive yesterday, no business taking place until late in the session. Final prices showed a net advance of 4@7 points, with sales only 1,000 bags. Spot coffee was steady, with a fair inquiry and no change, Rio 7s being quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 10¾c. Cost and freight offers were unchanged at around 10.35@10.70c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August			8.38@8.40	8.31
September			8.43@8.45	8.36
October			8.47@8.49	8.41
November			8.51@8.53	8.46
December	8.55	8.53	8.55@8.56	8.50
January			8.61@8.63	8.56
February			8.68@8.70	8.63
March			8.84@8.86	8.70
April			8.79@8.81	8.75
May			8.84@8.86	8.80
June			8.89@8.91	8.85
July			8.94@8.96	8.90

SUGAR.

The market in sugar futures gained more than half of Thursday's loss, and after opening 12 to 20 points higher, short covering and fresh buying, mostly from Cuban and trade sources, sent values rapidly upward, and the fact that Cuban shippers refused to follow the decline in options probably held back selling orders. The market closed firm at a net advance of 18 to 28 points, with sales for the day 27,550 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August			4.76@4.80	4.97
September	4.80	4.66	4.80@4.81	4.52
October	4.80	4.65	4.79@4.80	4.62
November			4.48@4.70	4.46
December	4.59	4.46	4.55@4.56	4.32
January	4.30	4.30	4.33@4.35	4.15
February	4.03	3.93	4.00@4.10	3.87
March			3.74@3.76	3.40
April	4.20	4.20	4.18@4.20	3.93
June			4.21@4.22	3.95
July			4.24@4.26	3.97

The market for raw sugar was unsettled and weak with Cuban shippers practically withdrawn from the market, not being disposed to follow the recent sharp declines in options on the Exchange. Exchange operators, however, were the close buyers, 7,000 bags of Cuba from store at 4¾c, in bond, equal to 5.77c, duty paid. Holders of shipment Cubas asked 5⅝c, cost and freight, but found no buyers. The market was more or less nominal. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 5.53c; molasses, 4.98c, cost and freight, nominal. No further changes occurred in refined sugar and trading was light, buyers generally awaiting developments. Prices were listed on the basis of 7.45@7.65c for fine granulated.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 12,991 packages. A moderate inquiry for nearly all grades of fresh creamery, in view of the demand coming from out-of-town and exporters are taking on a little stock; feeling steady to firm. Unsalted creamery is particularly short at the moment. Ladles in fair demand and steady. Packing stock continues to sell well. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 30c; higher scoring, 30¼@31c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 28@29¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score) 26@27½c; thirds, 24½@25¼c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30½@31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 28½@30c; seconds, 26@28c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 29@29½c; good to prime, 27@28½c; common to fair, 25@25½c; renovated, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23½c; No. 2, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,539 cases. Fancy heat-free eggs continue scarce and firm, with the tendency still in sellers' favor for all lots containing a good to large proportion of such. Bulk of supply is of more or less mixed qualities and freely offered at unimproved and generally easy prices, with a large part of the supply ranging 22@26c, and still poorer qualities ranging downward. Nearby white quiet and easy, while values are sustained, there is some accumulation. Refrigerator eggs more active and firmer. Fresh-gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 32@33c; extra firsts, 29@31c; firsts, 26½@28c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds and poorer, 18@23c. Fresh-gathered, dirties, No. 1, 22@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21½c. Fresh-gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; under grades, 14@18c. Refrigerator, special marks, fancy and insurance paid, 27½@28c; firsts, 26½@27c; seconds, 24½@26c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 36@40c; ordinary to good, 30@35c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 28@36c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 27@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 34@36c; gathered, brown and mixed colors, 27@33c.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Chisolm Estate Sells Iverness Apartment Opposite Carnegie Hall to Builders—Thirty-ninth Street Residence as a Gift—Bronx, Brooklyn and Suburban Deals.

The leading feature in the realty market yesterday was the purchase by a syndicate of the seven-story Inverness apartment house at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The property was sold by the Chisolm estate, which has owned it since 1898. The building was erected about twenty years ago and has always been well maintained. It is opposite Carnegie Hall and the big Osborne apartment on the northwest corner of the thoroughfares.

The new owners, it is said, are preparing to erect on the corner a high grade modern apartment of twelve or thirteen stories, which will be permissible under the new restriction and zoning act as the locality is in the section allowing buildings one and a half times the width of the street. Fifty-seventh Street is 100 feet wide. The plot has a frontage of 100.5 on Seventh Avenue and 115 on Fifty-seventh Street. It adjoins on the latter street the old Central Presbyterian Church, about to be torn down for improvement with a six-story building for the Consolidated Gas Company.

Cass Gilbert will be the architect of the new house.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Dr. John J. Hickey has purchased for occupancy from Dr. Ernest W. Goode 328 West Fifty-first Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 17.6 by 100.5. Samuel Freedman negotiated the sale.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company sold for the Robert W. Taller estate 22 East Eleventh Street, a four-story private dwelling, on lot 25 by 94.9. The purchaser is Mrs. Agnes Farrell. It is assessed by the city at $24,000.

The Nassau Mortgage Company sold the dwelling, 21.10 by 100.11, at 210 East 107th Street, to Latham G. Reed.

The Staten Island Savings Bank sold 47 East 133d Street, a three-story dwelling, 16.8 by 99.11, to Josephine Norcum.

Investor Buys Harlem Flat.

Bernard Grohman, an investor, has purchased from Lowenfeld & Prager, operators, 257 West 143d Street, a five-story new law tenement, on a plot 87.6 by 100. I. Haskell negotiated the sale.

39th Street Residence as Gift.

The transfer was recorded yesterday as a gift from Elisa Firnbach to Kate Johman and Maggie M. Hettler, the four-story residence at 425 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. Its assessed value is $15,000.

Standard Milling Company Buys Downtown Site.

Joseph P. Day's private sales department has sold for Madame Maddalena Cueno, the northeast corner of Water and Corlears Streets, plot 150 by 100.

The property has been held by the family for over a quarter of a century, and the purchasers are the Standard Milling Company, who propose improving the roperty with a modern business building.

Bronx Sales.

The Benenson Realty Company sold to an investor, for cash, the five-story apartment house, just completed, at 374 and 376 East 155th Street, on plot 50 by 100, between Melrose and Courtlandt Avenues.

The structure contains accommodations for twenty-five families, and was held at $55,000. H. H. Cohen negotiated the sale. The same broker also sold to an investor 1,411 Longfellow Avenue, a five-story flat on a plot 87.5 by 100.

The Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company, (Barkin & Weiss,) sold to John Berry the five-story apartment house at the southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and 137th Street. In exchange the buyer gave one lot on Sixty-eighth Street, and two small tenements at 762 and 764 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Wilson-Bryant Company, Inc., purchased from the Universal Holding and Leasing Company, 2,027 and 2,029 Bathgate Avenue, a six-story apartment on a plot 60.5 by 94.

Brooklyn.

An investing client of the Bulkley & Horton Co. has purchased 29 and 31 Herkimer Place, a three-story brick factory, 50 by 100 feet, from the J. R. Ryan Realty Company.

The McInerney Kilnock Realty Company sold the one-family frame detached dwelling on the west side of East Twenty-first Street, 207 feet north of Dorchester Road on a plot 40 by 105 feet, for George W. Travis to a client.

Long Island.

Frederick W. Avery Company sold for Josephine Monks of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., plot No. 77, being 76 by 90 feet, with railway frontage, on the west side of White Street, Far Rockaway, N. Y., for cash. The buyer, John C. Jorgensen of Arverne, N. Y., will remodel the old buildings and use the property.

Westchester County.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Charles H. Mills, his country residence and about twelve acres of land on Saxon Woods Road, White Plains, N. Y.

New Jersey.

At Lyndhurst, N. J., L. N. Nicholson & Co. sold to Charles D'Huyvetter a six-room, semi-bungalow on Lyndhurst Avenue on a plot 37½ by 150 feet, for $3,350; and to Valborg Vilkins a store, 26 by 50 feet, with four living rooms and bath, all modern improvements, on the southeast corner of Lyndhurst and Valley Brook Avenues, for $4,000.

Steinway's New Building.

Plans have been filed for the new home and general offices in this city of Steinway & Sons which will cover a frontage of 63 feet at 109 to 113 West Fifty-seventh Street adjoining the new Freundschaft Club with a 39.4 foot extension through the block on Fifty-eighth Street. Bernelmann, Marvin & Davis place the cost at $300,000. The main building will be ten stories high with a six-story structure on the Fifty-eighth Street side.

Deal Beach Auction Today.

This afternoon, on the premises, Joseph P. Day will offer at auction 90 ocean front and inland plots at Deal Beach, N. J. The sale will start at 2:30 P. M. and will be a liquidation offering by order of the New Jersey Court of Chancery.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased the store and basement at No. 140 West Thirty-fourth Street to the cloak and suit house of Finkelman & Albert, who will occupy these premises after extensive alterations have been made.

The Schuite Cigar Company announced yesterday its end of the important Waterman-Liggett-Schulte deal involving the Dey Street and Cortlandt Street corners on Broadway. The Schulte Company has leased from the L. E. Waterman Company for a long term of years the southerly portion of the ground floor of the Dey Street building for a branch establishment.

The entire building will be taken over by the Waterman Company on May 1, 1917. The building being vacated by the L. E. Waterman Company at Broadway and Cortlandt Street was leased by the Schulte Company for a long term of years and sub-leased by Schulte to Louis K. Liggett Company, owners and operators of the Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores. Throughout the negotiation, Mr. Schulte was represented by the Charles F. Noyes Company and the Schulte deals involved an aggregate rental in themselves of approximately $1,000,000.

Burton Thompson & Co. have leased a shop, 12 by 30, on the Broadway level of the Standard Arcade, to the Arcade hat store for ten years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

93d St, 59 West, n s, 198.6 ft e of Columbus Av, three-story dwelling, 16.6x 51.8; also right, title and interest in rear strip, 16.6x18.2; E. S. Appleby against P. H. P. Gordon et al; Cannon & C., attorneys; due, $9,121.59; taxes, &c., $999.50; to the plaintiff for $10,200.

92d St, 65 West, n s, 117 ft e of Columbus Av, three-story dwelling, 16x35; also right, title and interest to rear strip, 16.6x16.4; same against same; same attorney; due, $9,166.73; taxes, &c., $389.15; to the plaintiff for $10,200.

By Joseph P. Day.

112th St, 21, n s, 301 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11, five-story flat; Jacob Rozinski against I. L. Berkowitz et al.; A. I. Shapiro, attorney; due, $5,934.75; taxes, &c., $1,048.56; to the Lears Corporation for $18,860.

AT 2,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Havemeyer Av, n e corner Story Av, 103x188.7x irregular; E. C. Woodward against Clarence Realty and Construction Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $3,926.68; taxes, &c., $4,015.28; to the plaintiff for $6,400.

By Charles A. Berrian.

St George Crescent, n s, 131.3 ft e of Concourse, 25x106.6; S. C. Bradley against T. E. Murtha et al.; Bergman & D., attorneys; due, $4,035.20; taxes, &c., $2,000; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By John P. O'Connell.

Westchester Av, n e corner of Castlehill Av, 100x200; also Westchester Av, n s, 99 ft w of Glebe Av, 99x165; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

57th St, n s, 143 ft w of 6th Av, to 58th St, for a ten and six story commercial building, 63x200x39.4x irregular; Steinway & Sons, 107 East 14th St, owners; W. K. Benedict and Marvin & Davis, 303 5th Av., architects; cost, $400,000.

Near Speedway, 400 ft n of 159th St, for a one-story shop, 24.8x14.8; Manhattan Railway Co., 165 Broadway, owner; G. H. Fergusson, 165 Broadway, architect; cost, $900.

Barrow St, 20, for a one-story garage, 25x 43.10; R. McKeown, 630 West 127th St, owner; S. Cohen, 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,500.

Coster St, w s, 325 ft s of Spofford Av, for a one and three story brick garage and dwelling, 78.5½x54.2¾; Arnold Selzer, 1,082 Longfellow Av, owner; Kreymborg Architect Corp., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $10,000.

Shakespeare Av, s w corner 160th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 149.11½x88.90; Peerless American Products Co., Inc., Titus De Bobula, 10 East 43d St, President, owner and architect; cost, $160,000.

Marion Av, n w corner Fordham Road, for a two-story brick store and school, 87.11x57.5; Fordham M. E. Church, W. Wortz, 2,541 Marion Av, President, owner; George W. Kibitz, 800 East 175th St, architect; cost, $30,000.

Matthews Av, e s, 325 ft e of Rhinelander Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21x33; Michael Grant, 3,398 3d Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Amsterdam Av, n e corner 72d St, to a twelve-story apartment; Morewood Realty Holding Co., 60 Broadway, owner; E. A. Jacobs, 325 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

3d Av, 2,147 and 2,149, to a four-story tenement; Mrs. A. L. Laird, 127 East 7th St, owner; H. Regelman, 133 East 7th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

5th Av, 622, to a five-story and basement dwelling; Trustees of Columbia University, owner; S. B. Eisendroth and B. Horowitz, 500 5th Av, architects; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

MONROE ST, 270, s s, 50 ft w of Jackson St, runs s 88.10x w 21.2x n 10.6x w 23.9x n 77.4x e 45 to beginning; former front, 100 ft 13; John C. Coleman, referee, to Catherine E. Wills, 82 West Broadway, trustee will of William J. Syms, July 14; attorneys, De Witt, Le & Dow W., 49 Nassau St.; $23,000

MONROE ST, 272, s s, 25 ft w of Jackson St; 25x89.7, foreclosure July 13; same to George G. Kip, Morristown, N. J., July 14; attorneys, same.....$25,000

2ND ST, 104, n s, 50 ft e of 7th Av, 17x112.6; John Liebler, Paterson, N. J., to Demer Realty Co., 44 East 23d St, all liens, June 12.....$1

39TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Elisa Firnbach to Kate Johman and Maggie M. Hettler, 425 West 39th St, Aug. 3; address, Kate Johman, 425 West 39th St..Gift

66TH ST, 57 West, n s, 145 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.6; Frances M. Loeb-Scheinemer to Shirley E. Sprague, 71 West 55th St, mtg $45,000, all liens, July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

61ST ST, 240 West, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Central Trust Co. of N. Y. and another, executors, &c., to Giovanni and Nicola Bollella, 1,910 Davidson Av, Bronx, mtg $14,500, all liens, July 19; attorney, Philip J. Knobloch, 299 Broadway.....$15,750

69TH ST, 318 East, s s, 141.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4; Charles Baumgarten et al., heirs, &c., Edward Baumgarten, to Wilhelmina Baumgarten, widow, 318 East 69th St, all title, b. and s., all liens, July 20; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row..$1

79TH ST, 228 West, n s, 268 ft w of Amsterday Av, 16x102.2; Amelia W. Jonson to Florence D. Potter, 223 West 79th St, mtg $21,000, Aug. 3; attorney, John W. Russell, 20 Vesey St.....$1

83D ST, 325 West, n s, 800 ft w of West End Av, 41x102; Helen C. Cromwell to Quincy F. Cushing, 214 West Onondaga St, Syracuse, N. Y., mtg $65,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

87TH ST, 48 East, s s, 83.5 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.8; Louis A. Ewald to Henrietta W. his wife, 48 East 87th St, mtg $20,000, quitclaim, Aug. 3; attorney, Charles L. Voetsch, 2 Rector St.....$1

98TH ST, 118 East, s s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Lena Schnierer to Philip Schultz, 147 East 92d St, ½ part, and Frederick Hartman Q Levens, 160 Broadway, ½ part.$1

107TH ST, 210 East, s s, 156.10 ft e of 3d Av, 21.10x100.11; Nassau Mortgage Co. to Latham G. Reed, 151 East 86th St, Albert Reed, 137 East 50th St, widow, and Benjamin 35 East 50th St., individually and as trustees, mtg $9,000, Aug. 2; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

133D ST, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x 99.11; Staten Island Savings Bank to Josephine Norcum, 25½

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Pressure distribution remains of the midsummer type—high on both oceans and low in the interior. The low, which developed in the Dakotas Thursday, has disappeared, but hot before inducing southerly winds and high temperatures in the plains States, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

Precipitation was almost wholly in the form of thunderstorms, which occurred mostly in the Upper Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and in North Dakota. Rain also fell along the East Gulf Coast.

Showery weather will continue in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and local rains are probable near Lake Superior. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River generally fair and continued warm weather is indicated for Saturday and Sunday.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south to southwest, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, fair weather.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Mostly fair Saturday and Sunday; continued warm.

New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Fair and continued warm Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	68	70	4 P. M.	76	79
6 A. M.	63	69	6 P. M.	76	76
9 A. M.	71	76	9 P. M.	71	72
12 M.	73	82	11 P. M.	69	75

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:00—Foot Whitehall St.; Municipal Ferry boat Richmond.....Slight
12:06—1,010 Columbus Av.; Morris Bell.. Not given
12:50—817 E. 83 St.; Conrad Nuhn..Not given
3:20—157 St. & N. R.; William Mahoney $700
4:37—1,804 Belmont Av.; Solomon Seigler .....Slight

P. M.
4:30—218 Chrystie St.; John Russo.....$50
6:10—319 E. 91 St.; not given.....Slight
6:20—Concord Av., bet. 142 & 143 Sts., Ward's Bakery .....None
6:23—2,154 2 Av.; not given.....Slight
6:25—128 St. & Harlem River; not given. Slight
7:10—3414½ E. 74 St.; not given.....Slight
7:25—153 E. 106 St.; B. Rosenbloom...Slight
7:50—Front 371 Av. A. (auto truck); Mutual Milk Co.....Slight
7:20—23 E. 11 St.; Home for Young Girls. Slight
7:40—127 Goerck St.; Louis Werner....Slight
9:00—202 E. 103d St.; Annie Ampef..Slight
9:35—102 Av. C; Rose Zwas.....Slight
10:00—87 Market St.; Sarah Besner....None
10:50—84 Pitt St.; S. Sping.....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. J. B. Ross, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, to command Subdiv. C, noon, Aug. 6, to 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Sergts. Chenu, 7, P. White, 13, and P. J. Clarke, 17, to 90, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 6; Patrol. L. Martin, 1, to Tr. School, noon, Aug. 9, to 8 A. M., Aug. 22; J. Ward, 2, and A. Jayne, 145, to Marine Div., 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 7; J. H. Fergusen, 5, as sta. house attr., 21 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 7; R. L. Duffy, 18, to 99, 9 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 7; D. Gamble, G. Thompson, 85, and T. Spearmance, 140, to Marine Div., 30 days, noon, Aug. 6; W. H. Randolph, 38, to 4 I. D., clerical duty, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 9; F. F. Williams, 101, to Boiler Squad, noon, Aug. 6, to 8 A. M., Aug. 23.

To 90, from precs. indicated, 10 days from 8 A. M., Aug. 6: T. Kelly, 1; E. Lunny, 1; E. G. Jaeger, 2; J. Taeschner, 2; G. J. Breidenbach, 2; H. Heyer, 2; C. Quaglino, 5; L. S. Rogers, 5; E. Willoe, 6; J. J. Flynn, 6; H. J. Haggerty, 10; J. J. Collins, 10; J. J. Byrnes, 13; W. E. Dierker, 17; T. M. O'Connor, 21; T. Turley, 26; J. Ferrell, 26. Four pay while sick report: Patrol. G. B. Meade, 74, 6:50 P. M., July 27, during disability; T. J. Nelson, 74, 8:05 A. M., July 29, during disability; J. P. Timony, 140, 3:45 A. M., July 30, during disability; G. Hammond, Jr., 169, 8:10 P. M., July 4 to 12 P. M., July 17; J. E. O'Brien, 169, 8 A. M., July 11, to noon, July 25; W. J. Lenihan, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, 5:50 P. M., July 31, during disability.

Restored to duty: Patrol. Z. Bates, 152; F. E. Furey, 274.

Dismissed: Patrol. W. F. Miller, 144, (absent without leave for five days.)

Fire Department.

Fined: Fire, 1st gr. F. X. Wayrick, Eng. 51, $5, loss of one day's pay.

The following have been appointed as ununiformed firemen for a probationary period of three months at the rate of $1,000 a year, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 5, and assigned as follows: B. E. Schuman, Eng. 221; J. Marshall, Eng. 29.

Special leaves: Fire, 2d gr. J. J. McNelis, Eng. 215, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 7; Fire, 2d gr. D. Barry, Eng. 216, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 6; Engr. of Steamer P. J. Lynch, Eng. 64, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 6; Fire, 1st gr. F. G. Vieth, H. & L. 22, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 6; Fire, 1st gr. P. D. McCarthy, Eng. 33, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 6.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for stenographer and typewriter, second grade, female.

An examination has been ordered for cable tester. The subjects and weights are: Technical, 4; experience, 4; practical test, 2. Candidates must have had actual factory, laboratory, or field experience in cable testing of at least one year. Certification will be made from this list to the position of inspector in the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau of the Fire Department. The minimum age is 21 years. The salary is from $1,140 to $1,380 a year. Six appointments will probably be made soon.

The Women's Civil Service League of the United States will hold a free class for institutional inspector at 1,999 Madison Avenue at 8:15 P. M. today.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 28 and 29 at the New York Custom House examinations for Inspector of Safety Appliances and Inspector of Hours of Service, for men only, to fill vacancies in these positions in the Interstate Commerce Commission at salaries of $1,800 per annum, with necessary allowances for expenses incurred while absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. It is expected that several appointments will be made to the position of Inspector of Safety Appliances and to the position of Inspector of Hours of Service. The duties of the Safety Appliance Inspectors will comprise the making of inspections and reports as required by the Safety Appliance acts; the duties of the Hours of Service Inspectors will be the making of inspections and reports as required by the so-called Hours of Service act. Both Safety Appliance and Hours of Service Inspectors may be required to investigate accidents as required by Section 3 of the Accident Investigation Act of May 6, 1910. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth, but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. No person interested either directly or indirectly in any patented article required to be used on any locomotive or car under inspection or who is intemperate in his habits, shall be eligible for appointment to either of these positions. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, report writing, practical questions, and training and experience in railroad work and general fitness. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

STREBEIGH, LEFFERTS, (Feb. 9:) net estate, $193,078. Mrs. Annie A. Strebeigh, widow of decedent, received $127,803, and Robert L. Strebeigh, son, got $65,276. Assets: Equity, $8,587, in 43 E. 61st St., appraised at $50,000; one-third interest in 503 W. 138th St., $8,420; one-third interest in 7 E. 45th St., $35,483; one-third interest in 53 Jackson St., $4,842; one-third interest in 150 Front St., $5,995; one-third interest in 4 W. 14th St., $23,613; one-third interest in 6 W. 14th St. and 5 W. 13th St., $32,752; one-third interest in 268 Water St., $5,158; one-third interest in 508-570-572 Courtlandt Av., the Bronx, $9,402; one-twenty-fourth interest in 202-210 Fulton St. and 97-99 Pineapple St., Brooklyn, $1,337; bank, $12,443; mortgages and personalty, $53,938, and stocks, $1,220.

CURTIS, FRANK, (Jan. 6;) net estate, $56,996. Mrs. Louise A. Curtis, widow of decedent, was the beneficiary. Assets: Bank, $1,006, and stocks and bonds, $58,887.

HENRY L. BURNETT.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Orange, New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry L. Burnett, late of the Town of Goshen, in said County, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased at the office of Russell Murray & Company, 454 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated March 9th, 1916.

RUSSELL MURRAY,
EDWARD N. T. BURNETT,
Executors.

BACON & RORTY, Attorneys for Executors, Goshen, N. Y.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—2d Lt. J. O'K. Taussig, 7th Inf., is transferred to the 34th Inf.

Orders of June 15, relating to Col. C. R. Noyes, 17th Inf., revoked.

Lt. Col. L. S. Roudiez, Inf., will report to Commanding General, Eastern Dept., for temporary duty.

Brig. Gen. H. A. Greene is relieved from further duty as Commandant the Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, and assigned to command of the 1st Brigade.

Maj. H. T. Clayton, Q. M. C., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of all construction work pertaining to the Q. M. C. in Canal Zone.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C. are ordered to active duty and will proceed to place specified for duty as a member of a board appointed today, and upon completion of this duty will return home and stand relieved from duty in M. R. C.: R. W. Browne, Ft. Monroe, Va., and W. B. Jones, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

1st Lt. J. I. McMullen, Cav., will remain on his present duties until further orders.

A board of officers will be convened at Ft. Riley, Kan., for examination of officers who have applied for transfer to the Cav. arm. Detail for the board: Lt. Col. T. B. Rivers, 13th Cav.; Maj. C. D. Rhodes, Cav., and Capts. H. R. Richmond, 8th Cav.; F. J. Herman, Q. M. C., (Cav.,) and B. Lear, Jr., 5th Cav.

Following Inf. officers will report to Lt. Col. T. B. Rivers, 13th Cav., President of the foregoing board, for examination for transfer to the Cav. arm: 1st Lt. A. L. Singleton, 12th, and 2d Lt. H. Herman, Inf.

Capt. H. J. Nichols, M. C., to Ft. Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty at the department laboratory there.

Capt. G. F. Connolly, C. A. C., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

2d Lt. G. W. Kranf, 26th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

1st Lt. C. H. Stearns, M. R. C., now on temporary duty at Ft. Casey, Wash., is assigned to permanent duty there.

Lt. Col. A. Johnson, Inf., is relieved from duty with organized militia, Aug. 11, and assigned to 36th Inf.

Capt. N. P. Ramsey, Inf., is detailed as Major in Ord. Dept.

Capt. R. S. Thomas, Corps of Engrs., to El Paso to give instruction to engineer companies of organized militia.

1st Lt. J. G. Ellis, Jr., M. R. C., is relieved from duty in Southern Dept., and will proceed home. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

1st Lt. R. D. Johnson, 12th Cav., is attached to the Signal Corps and will proceed to Columbus, N. M., for duty.

Capt. J. J. Miller, Inf., from duty at Toledo, Ohio, and from further duty on recruiting service. He is assigned to the 19th Inf.

2d Lt. S. Waite, 5th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. C. G. Morton for appointment and duty as Aide de Camp on his staff. He will accompany Brig. Gen. Morton to Douglas, Ariz.

2d Lt. W. H. Simpson, 6th Inf., will report to Major G. E. Stockle, 12th Cav., President of an examining board at Columbus, N. M., for examination for transfer to the Cav. Arm, then to his station.

Following resignations are accepted: 2d Lt. W. E. Bartlett, 1st Inf., Wyo. Nat. Guard; Capt. J. G. Tucker, 6th Inf., Ga. Nat. Guard; Capt. J. O Parker, 33d Inf., Mich. Nat. Guard, and 2d Lt. S. H. Foster, 24th Inf.

Maj. J. E. Stephens, F. A., is detailed for service in the Inspector-General's Department and will report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty as Assistant to the Inspector of that department.

Capt. E. D. Scott, F. A., from duty in office of the Inspector General of the Army and detailed as recorder of the board of officers appointed in orders of July 31, to submit a new plan for the supply of National Guard and volunteers when mustered into the service of the U. S. and mobilized.

2d Lt. C. Kravenbuhl, C. A. C., will report to Lt. Col. G. Le R. Irwin, 4th F. A., President of an examining board at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Orders of July 28 relating to 2d Lt. C. H. Tenney, C. A. C., revoked.

1st Lt. D. McCoach, Jr., Corps of Engrs., will report to the officer in charge of fortifications of the Panama Canal for duty under his orders.

Capt. L. Lodge, Q. M. C., will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for station and duty.

Name of Capt. C. N. Murphy, 12th Inf., to detached and name of Capt. W. A. Castle, Inf., removed.

Capt. J. E. Cusack, 11th Cav., is detailed for recruiting service at Toledo, Ohio.

1st Lt. N. L. King, 12th Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, on business pertaining to the trial of a rolling kitchen, then return to Jeffersonville, Ind.

Capt. L. M. Purcell, Inf., is detailed for service in Q. M. C., Aug. 24, vice Capt. A. P. Watts, Q. M. C., relieved from detail in that department.

2d Lt. F. M. Scanlan, 18th Inf., will report to Col. F. S. Foltz, 1st Cav., President of an examining board at Douglas, Ariz., for examination for transfer to the cavalry, then to his station.

Following cavalry officers will report to Col. E. A. Millington, F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: Capt. C. G. Hall, 10th, and 1st Lt. J. C. Pegram, 10th.

Following officers will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: 1st Lts. A. M. Ellis and S. Herkness, and W. A. Copthorne, C. A. C.

Leaves: 1st Lt. F. J. Abbott, 1st F. A., New Hampshire Nat. Guard, 2 months; Capt. J. B. Smith, General Staff, 15 days, and Col. W. C. Brown, cavalry, 15 days.

Navy.

Payms. G. P. Dyer, the Hancock, to Naval Station, Hawaii, as Pay and Accounting Officer, via Sept. 5 transport, and R. B. Westlake to retired list.

P. A. Paym. H. C. Shaw, Newport Training Station, R. I., to the Hancock.

Chief Gunners J. E. Orton, the West Virginia, home, await orders, and W. O. King to the West Virginia.

Chief Mach. J. W. Murray, to retired list.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Aylwin, Conyngham, Drayton, Jacob Jones, McDougal, Ontario, Sonoma, and the Winslow, at Newport; Brutus and Colorado, at Acapulco; Caesar, at Malaga; Fulton, at New York Yard; Glacier and Raleigh, at Manzatlan; Jenkins and Missouri, at Boston; K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, and the Tallahassee, at New London; Kearsarge, at Provincetown; Lebanon, at Fort Lafayette; Prometheus and the Sterling, at Charleston; Trippe, at Rosebank, N. Y., and the Vulcan, at Guantanamo.

Sailed: Jarvis, Boston to sea; Macdonough, Newport for New London; McCall, Newport for Philadelphia; Neptune, Norfolk for Charleston; North Carolina, Hampton Roads for Newport, and the Truxtun, Guaymas for La Paz.

Mail for the submarines based on New London, Conn., should be sent to the Tonopah instead of the Fulton until further notice.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Licenses as institute teacher of common branches have been granted to Marguerite Fay and Nannah Rubin, who have completed the work of the Theory Department at the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting next Wednesday. It will be the only meeting in August. The meeting after that will be held on Sept. 13. The schools will then have reopened, and all of the members of the board will have had their vacations.

Albert Shiels, Director of Reference and Research in the Education Department, will leave New York about Aug. 15 to enter on his duties as the Superintendent of Schools at Los Angeles, Cal.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent, furnished, two months or longer, immediate possession, modern stucco house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, attractively furnished, in Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, best residential section, with fine shade trees, roomy lawn; a bargain, $200. F. H. Hoge, Lafter Place and Esplanade, Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Quogue, L. I.—Bargain for balance of season; 18-room cottage on Shinnecock Bay; no reasonable offer refused. Clarence M. Carman.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—In Rye or vicinity, a house for Summer of 1917, from June to September, containing 5 bedrooms and 2 baths on first sleeping floor, and 2 rooms and bath for servants; state price. Box X 233 Times Annex.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

Office and show room to let; ideal locality for jobber or manufacturer; on 27th St., near Broadway. Call or write H. Newman, 928 Broadway.

Pleasant mahogany furnished offices, 505 Fifth Avenue, corner 42d St., for quiet business; references required. Inquire Room 802.

Part floor or offices, above 14th St. express station, 105 East 14th St.; suitable for anything; inquire premises; low rent.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 136 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Plot 75x99, or will sell 50x99; 25th St., near 3d Av.; location for apartment, loft, or garage; bargain. P 361 Times Downtown.

8-family house, 28x100, rent $1,640; near "L," subway; $13,000, $3,000 cash, net over 20 p. c. Barnett, 11 East 125th St.

Plot 50x100, West 29th; location for loft building or garage. G 186 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Adjoining Prospect Park; $750; 2-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 furnaces; price, $3,400, $750 down, balance $16.66 monthly; rent, $42, pays everything. Full particulars, Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Charming, 7-room studio house, 12 minutes from station; $110 monthly; $100 yearly. Lawrence Park. Chas. Knight, Bronxville.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR SEA CLIFF.—Attractive 5-room bungalow, with bath; extra large living and dining room; paneled walls, beamed ceilings, open tapestry, brick fireplace; 2 fine bedrooms, with connecting bath; modern kitchen; dandy electric fixtures; heat; extensive verandas, and a big plot of land suitable for carpeting, garage, etc.; near water; $200 cash, balance $18 monthly, if sold quick. B. Bungalow, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—45 minutes out on Long Island; 10 minutes' walk from station; new house, on unusually large block; seven rooms and bath; combination electric light and gas; steam heat; large cellar and attic; price $4,700 and favorable terms. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 799.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry houses, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 118 Times Downtown.

Arverne, Storm Av., near Ocean and Station.—15 rooms, modern improvements, heat; 75x75; newly decorated; fully furnished; title company mortgage; sacrifice; small amount cash. Hennessy, Gaston Av. Station. Phone 50 Hammels.

Handsome, nearly new six-room home; every improvement; fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price $5,800; will take $1,500 lots as part payment; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. Owner, H 34 Times.

HILLTOP BUILDING SITE,
Huntington; 5 acres, 600 feet on Jericho Turnpike; fine view, shade; $5,000.
FRED KOSTER, Huntington Station, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOMES,
30 minutes Penn. Station; $4,000 to $6,100. QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 B'way.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—Nine-room house, two baths, for sale; $12,500; lease, $90. R. E. O'Hara, Forest Hills, L. I.

Floral Park.—Easy commuting distance; good house; all improvements; easy terms. Rollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Long Island farms for sale. Address J. W., 126 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, panaled walls, open fireplace; airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling; modern kitchen; two beautiful large bedrooms, with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda, full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 197 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

To rent Sept. 15, a real home at beautiful Haworth, N. J., Dutch Colonial bungalow, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 20,000 feet of land, flowers, fruit, vegetables, steam heat; Country Club two blocks away, 18-hole golf course, tennis courts; business calls me to another city. George L. Sullivan, Haworth, or Tel. Dumont 72.

Worth Inquiring Into.—Modern home, seven rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, electric lights, gas, coal range, hardwood trim, partial company mortgage; sacrifice; small cash payment. "Suburb," Box 126, J. Box 332 Times Downtown.

BARGAIN.
Modern 7-room house, must be sacrificed; located on beautiful street, 4 minutes to station; all improvements; fireplace; large piazza; easy terms. W. D. L., Box 606 Times.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 800 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. G. J. AUERBACH, 100 LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale.—Sacrifice; six rooms; improvements; corner barn; macadam roads; eight minutes from station, Dumont, N. J. Mrs. DENNEY.

CALDWELL.—Must sacrifice; 9 rooms; every improvement; sleeping porch. Owner, 14 Hanford Place.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

Furnished house, strictly modern; 9 rooms; will give possession immediately. Write Mrs. C. Alexander, Chatham, N. J.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—The old Lordship Park Farm House, near salt water, good bathing; four minutes' walk to trolley line. Write or call Joseph Rundecker, Bridgeport, Conn. Phone 8298-3.

Choice island of 5 acres; 2 hours from Wall St.; complete residence; possession at once. Lamar Garmany, Stony Creek, Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

CAPE COD BAY, Mass.—24 acres on fine beach; high land and wonderful view; in Sandwich, near State road; $500; easy terms; equal to 20 shore lots.
THE HOMESTEAD TRUST.
Trustees, S. D. Hannah, Bussards Bay, Mass; H. K. Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to rent from Oct. 1 in the vicinity of Yonkers, or accessible thereto by trolley, a modern, detached house of 8 or 9 rooms. H 195 Times.

Wanted to Rent.—6 or 7 room, modern Long Island house, with or without garage. X 190 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full front service; $10.50 weekly up. Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

53D, 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA, R
b' 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. N
Special Rates to Columbia Students. E
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. W
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; 5th Ave. surface and "L" must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3904 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

5-6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Beautiful, high-class
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
Most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

Brockton, 661 West 180th St., Northwest Corner Broadway.—High-class elevator house; extra large sleeping chambers; hardwood floors throughout; 4 rooms, $38 to $50; 5 rooms, $47.50 to $60.

47TH, 132 WEST. (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites; two rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; American-European plan; Spanish cuisine; special monthly rates.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished, sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wicklifte, Gray, Specialist. 269 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

OCEANIC, 82D, 137 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, high-class apartments; 3-4 rooms.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment, bath, hot water, good service, $50.

Unfurnished—East Side.

80th, 142 East.—Corner apartment; seven exceptionally large rooms; all improvements; $1,000.

70th St., 112 East.—Duplex apartment, private house, eight rooms, kitchen, baths; prefer adults.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Overlooking 5th Av. and Old First Presbyterian Church yard, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; $1,400; all outside rooms; most exclusive section in N. Y. Apply 12 West 4th St., or Carstein & Linnikin, Inc., 221 4th Av., New York.

Five rooms, two baths, twelfth floor overlooking river; to sublet unfurnished from Oct. 1, $1,350. Thompson, 895 West End Av. Tel. Riverside 7463.

Amsterdam Av., N. E. Cor. 76th St.—Seven all light outside rooms; modern improvements, two flights up; also parlor floor apartment for dressmaker. Apply Janitor.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

135-137 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof, Studded Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

Beautiful 9-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, n. e. cor. 81st, West End Av.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments, 175 West 58th.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

10th St., 17 West.—Apartment, 8 rooms; all improvements; open fireplace. Bogert.

Brooklyn.

PROSPECT PARK WEST.
7 and 8 room apartments, bath, parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, electric light; rent $45 to $55. 562 7th St. Mrs. M. Baumann.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

BACHELOR APARTMENT.
Accommodations for two men, between 42d and 57th Sts., Park and 6th Avs.; quiet location, side street preferred. X 385 Times Annex.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment wanted Sept. 1 and for a year; must consist of 3 master bedrooms, twin beds wanted, living room, dining room, kitchenette. Address J 26 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9788.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board. Telephone.

48TH, 43 WEST.—Cool rooms; substantial table; electricity, running water. Bryant 3916.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class single and double rooms; private bath; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

72D, 260 WEST.—Cool, pleasant rooms, single and double; special Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Airy rooms; home cooking; subway, elevated; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive, cool rooms; reasonable; excellent table.

77TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

77TH, 801 WEST.—Select pension; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—"The Putnam." Rooms with board; high grade; Summer rates.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; private baths; Southern-ers accommodated.

West Side.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

83D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath; single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Select house, attractive rooms, baths; finest table, parlor, dining.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 319 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 5311.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished; running water; to couples seeking home; table guests.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room; references. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Fine large, small rooms, board; moderate prices; table boarders also.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

COMFORTABLE Autumn, Winter accommodations; high, healthful location. Lesley, 8puyten Duyvil. 104M Kingsbridge.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.
782, 142 WEST.—Lovely rooms, exquisite table, strictly French; table boarders welcomed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers two choice, large, elegantly furnished rooms, facing Drive. Audubon 4870, Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (77th.)—Large suite; medium-sized room; Christian family; home cooking.

The Woodbury, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 137th Subway; wonderful grounds, porches; English country house; fresh vegetables and eggs. Billiards, dancing and music.

WEST END AV., 815, (78th.)—Beautiful, cool rooms; private residence; exceptional cuisine; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159-W.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York City.

AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL.
Two desirable rooms in park section for adults only with private family for months of August and September; first-class table can be had at adjoining house, Edgehill Inn, C. R. Demarest, Telephone Kingsbridge 335.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
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11TH, 28 EAST.—Large front medium room; clean, quiet; select house; references.

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LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small room, bath; references; moderate; phone Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large rooms, en suite; private house; also others; telephone; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; medium rooms; reference; telephone.

20TH, 480 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool rooms; hot and cold water; bath; telephone.

48TH ST., 10 WEST, (007 5TH AV.)

OPPOSE HOME CARE IN PARALYSIS CASES

Visiting Scientists Advise That All Sufferers Be Sent to Hospitals at Once.

FILE REPORT ON EPIDEMIC

Deaths and New Victims Both Show Falling Off in Latest Health Department Figures.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Thurs-day	Deaths Yes-terday	New Cases Thurs-day	New Cases Yes-terday
Brooklyn	21	32	92	84
Manhattan	11	10	76	52
Bronx	2	1	8	8
Queens	8	2	33	28
Richmond	1	..	8	3
Totals	48	45	217	175

Total of cases to date.....4,674
Total of deaths to date.....1,025

The twenty-five bacteriologists and specialists in sanitation from most of the principal cities of the East who have studied the epidemic of infantile palaysis for two days in this city made a report containing their recommendations yesterday to Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health.

There will be no more conferences by the visiting scientists, but several will remain in this city to continue the study of the disease. This morning Dr. Emerson will begin the organization of relief societies and organizations engaged in social work in order to carry out the twice-a-week house-to-house canvasses recommended by the conference.

In addition to the Department of Health staff, several hundred volunteer workers or nurses furnished by outside agencies will be required to make effective inspections.

The full report of the conference was made public yesterday by Health Commissioner Emerson after he had talked with Mayor Mitchel. It was as follows:

The Report of the Scientists.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, City of New York:

Dear Sir—Having been called to New York at your suggestion, and for the purpose of consulting with you concerning the practical measures employed in dealing with the present epidemic of poliomyelitis, we offer the following statement:

We have spent days in studying the situation and investigating prevailing conditions.

On Thursday morning we went over with you the history of the origin and spread of the epidemic of this year. We made a careful study of your maps and diagrams showing the number and distribution of cases in the different boroughs of the city. This was followed by a discussion of the methods that have been employed, both here and elsewhere, in attempts to control the spread of the disease.

In the afternoon of the same day we visited Willard Parker Hospital and made a careful inspection of the treatment and care given by the city to the children afflicted with this disease.

Thursday evening we had a discussion concerning the methods being employed and the possibility of making these more efficient.

On Friday morning we visited cases quarantined in their own homes, and in this way were able to compare the hospital care with the home care of the sick. We also made a survey of certain crowded infected districts, and, with a diagnostician, we visited certain homes in which cases have been recently reported.

Friday afternoon we gave to a more formal discussion and the suggestion of definite recommendations.

We have given special attention to the methods now employed by you and your department, and we approve of the measures you have taken.

Preventive Measures.

The weight of opinion favors the view that infantile paralysis is mainly spread through personal contact, and measures have been directed chiefly from this point of view. Cognizance, however, has been given to additional methods of transmission, among which is the bite of insects. For sanitary purposes it is proper to consider that this disease is transmissible directly from the sick to susceptible persons, or indirectly from the sick through carriers.

Even with our incomplete knowledge of the dissemination of the disease, it is evident that, in seeking to abate the epidemic, stress must be especially laid upon two things as is now being done:

1. The early recognition and notification of the disease, and

2. The immediate isolation of patients and cases of suspicious illness.

Furthermore, on account of incomplete knowledge concerning the disease, measures known to be effective in checking the spread of other infections should be applied and these are, particularly, personal hygiene, cleanliness of person and surroundings, and care of food, which should be thoroughly cooked.

In order to secure the earliest possible recognition and notification of cases and their prompt isolation, we wish to direct particular attention to the appeals that have been made by the department to the physicians of the city and to the public generally that they co-operate with the department in all these measures.

We strongly recommend that you inaugurate a house-to-house inspection of as large a part of the city as is practicable, twice a week, for the purpose of education and of securing the early recognition, notification, and isolation of the disease.

We are of the opinion that satisfactory isolation is secured only in hospitals. Moreover, not only is more thorough protection secured for the public by the hospitalization of patients, but it is also better for the individual patient.

Still Much to be Learned.

There is still much to be learned concerning the period of incubation, accurate methods of early diagnosis in non-paralytic cases, modes of transmission and the length of time persons continue to carry the infection, and, in view of these factors, a scientifically adequate method of control is impossible at the present time.

The committee recommends the closest co-operation possible among the different laboratories and investigators that may enter upon investigation of problems connected with epidemic poliomyelitis.

The committee would suggest the following problems as especially desirable for investigation at this time.

1. Methods of culture of the virus of poliomyelitis, with especial reference to corroboration of previous work, to simplification of methods, and to the distribution of the virus in the body of patients.

2. The immunologic reactions of patients, supposed carriers of the virus, and others.

3. The virulence for animals, of the crude virus, in order to determine if possible whether there are any differences in the virus causing outbreaks in different parts of the country as well as to discover, perchance, more susceptible animals for experimental purposes than are now available.

4. The microscopic study of the secretions of the nose and throat and of the intestinal contents of patients suffering from poliomyelitis, persons who have come in close contact with such patients, and others.

5. The transmission of the disease by insects and domestic animals and other possible modes of transmission.

6. The study of practical methods of disinfection.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Errors in Reports.

No visit was made by the conference of specialists to the Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital, which has reported remarkable results from the intraspinal injection of adrenalin. An invitation had been extended on Thursday to the conference by Dr. E. J. Berringham, Executive Surgeon of the hospital.

It was learned yesterday at the Federal Building that Government physicians had begun an investigation at Hudson, N. Y., where many mild cases, not at first recognized as poliomyelitis, occurred before the outbreak in this city.

It was asserted yesterday that the Board of Health was mistaken in giving the address of 512 West Forty-seventh Street as the home of John Gartland, who was reported on Thursday as suffering from infantile paralysis. The Gartlands have not lived there for eight months, according to the landlady. It was erroneously stated yesterday that eight new cases had occurred in the Washington Heights section. Only two new cases and one death were reported in Washington Heights proper.

A theory that the virus of poliomyelitis is extremely prevalent and attacks a large proportion of the population, but finds only a few who are not immune, is put forward in Public Health reports by Dr. Charles H. Frost, an authority on the disease. He said:

"The rapid spread of epidemics over wide areas, their spontaneous decline after only a small proportion of the inhabitants have been attacked, and above all the preponderating incidence in young children, have not been satisfactorily explained by any hypothesis other than that the infective agent during epidemic is widespread, reaching a large proportion of the population, but only occasionally finding a susceptible individual, usually a young person, in whom it produces characteristic morbid effects."

New York newspapers, with one or two exceptions, are praised in the current issue of American Medicine for the manner in which news of the epidemic has been handled. It says:

"On the whole, the better class of newspapers have handled the situation admirably, and these deserve the heartiest commendation of the medical profession that has given the facts plainly and truthfully, and have avoided any and all sensationalism. We doubt if any other epidemic as serious as this one has ever been handled by the press in a more intelligent and sensible manner."

A conference on poliomyelitis by representatives of hospital staffs in this city and a number of places near New York will be held at Rockefeller Institute this morning.

DEATHS AND NEW CASES.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths from the disease were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Selwyn Adler, 67 1st St.
Lillie Bitasch, 113 Essex St.
Saul Zuckerman, 61 Montgomery St.
Frances Campagna, 29 Stanton St.
Francis Glopa, 24 Prince St.
Fanny Northwind, 58 Columbia St.
Alice Katz, 244 Clinton St.
Sam. Ligwin, 50 Rivington St.
Benjamin Waldman, 9 2d Av.
Frank Yacona, 32 Goerck St.
Helen Meyers, 70 Gansevoort St.
Joseph Faust, 638 Hudson St.
Rose Categnole, 179 Hudson St.
Mary Farley, 119 Bank St.
Louis Saberman, 25 Avenue D.
Annie Winkowsky, 645 East 13th St.
Yetta Zeldin, 456 East 10th St.
Alex. Romano, 415 2d Av.
Bessie Cooper, 647 East 11th St.
Mary O'Connor, 392 2d Av.
Rudolph Bodnisky, 145 Goerck St.
E. Buxbaum, 101 Lewis St.
Rita Lind, 292 1st Av.
Dora Gutterman, 345 E. 49th St.
Thomas Curley, 301 E. 46th St.
Leo Marks, 441 E. 86th St.
Rose Brackar, 322 E. 56th St.
Mildred Linderman, 129 E. 54th St.
Madeline Schwab, 212 E. 74th St.
Marie McCue, Hotel Marie Antoinette, 66th St. and Broadway.
Sylvia Austers, 351 St. Nicholas Av.
Philip Herrington, 51 W. 96th St.
Edith Friedman, 18 W. 100th St.
Joseph Grady, 48 Convent Av.
Rose Leddy, 1,461 Amsterdam Av.
Rose Laudaman, 1,488 Amsterdam Av.
Julia Carson, 247 W. 66th St.
Anna Wolinsky, 359 W. 45th St.
Celestine Mosko'o, 143 West End Av.
Mary Applegate, 2,019 8th Av.
Collin McLeod, 166 W. 83d St.
Catherine Reilly, 604 10th Av.
Irwine Ives, 310 E. 101st St.
Irvine Kessose, 17 East 97th St.
Montagne Harris, 100 W. 144th St.
William Behrma, 1,495 Lexington Av.
Abe Weiner, 113 E. 115th St.
Henry Heckman, 212 E. 122d St.
Henrietta McVey, 2,305 2d Av.
Frank Daskansky, 209 E. 103d St.
Hyman Lipskitz 23 Rutgers Pl.
Robert Brodsky, 367 Wadsworth Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Louis Chasman, 48 Hester St.
Joseph Ward, 826 9th Av.
Charles Lattaner, 23 W. 119th St.
Sidney Moseowitz, 101 E. 115th St.
Francesco Giraudi, 77 E. 4th St.
Joseph Grodsky, 303 E. 99th St.
Stella Snyder, 175 E. 68th St.
Mary O'Connor, 392 2d Av.
George Wehrenberg, 321 W. 28th St.
Fortunato Fabruette, 281 W. 27th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Beatrice Rubin, 1,545 Hoe Av.
Selma Wieter, 3,005 Decatur Av.
Rosie Brother, 537 E. 171st St.
Josephine Stone, 1,415 Franklin Av.
Louise Epstein, 1,238 Simpson St.
Lester Levy, 953 Jennings St.
Lilie Cohen—1,810 Washington Av.
Sadie Stein, 540 Fox St.

DEATH—BRONX.

Beatrice Rubin, 1,545 Hoe Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Armando Strfthio, 5,014 7th Av.
John Armstrong, 730 51st St.
Harvey Nylund, 305 46th St.
Tillie Wohl, 5,921 3d Av.
John Bena, 1,622 74th St.
Olaf Johnson, 239 57th St.
Charles Johnson, 68 4th Place.
John Burton, 160 3d Av.
Helen Cooney, 347 Sackett St.
—— Hartuly, 181 St. Mark's Av.
Baby Loig, 59 St. Mark's Av.
Emil Weivel, 336 Pacific St.
Andrew Muskowski, 36 Little St.
Margaret Plosmonte, 192 Hudson Av.
Marie Morris, 443 De Kalb Av.
Frank McKenna, 148 Conover St.
Michael Julian, 126 Bridge St.
Cecelia Knobel, 308 Jefferson St.
Muriel Hemstreet, 1,707 Dean St.
Grace Shaughnessy, 4 Suydam St.
Mary Pincus, 609 Park Av.
Elsie Goldberg, 13 Montieth St.
Annie Herline, 385 Melrose St.
Peter Spota, 133 Melrose St.
Gladys Wilmont, 468 Madison St.
Veronica Fagan, 574 Lexington Av.
Barbara Lotter, 313 Jefferson St.
—— Lerbowitz, 246 Hopkins St.
Wm. Weidner, 297 Himrod St.
John McPatten, 1,174 Halsey St.
Bernard Perlin, 558 Gates Av.
Sylvia Rochkowitz, 117 Evergreen Av.
Gertrude Aronowitz, 230 Ellery St.
Mary Gabriel, 1,498 DeKalb Av.
Harkins, 1,751 Dean St.
Wm. DeMaria, 165 Central Av.
Adele Nullman, 591 Bushwick Av.
Maria Masso, 1,892 Broadway.
Sidney Zises, 1,497 Broadway.
Benedit Luzzi, 616 Ralph Av.
Henry Finkelstein, 84 Beaver St.
Estelle Passman, 1,964 Fulton St.
Sadie Batka, 226 McDougal St.
Lillie Malesska, 98 Bedford Av.
Henry Arthur, 128 Bedford Av.
Octavia Mineo, 202 Boerum St.
Leonard Keslowitz, 239 Graham Av.
Bernard Ratner, 32 Morgan Av.
Henry Potter, 37 Ten Eyck St.
Aaron Greenman, 144 Varet St.
Lilly Cohen, 321 So. 1st St.
Esther Relph, 375 So. 2d St.
Jacob Bromfeld, 299 So. 2d St.
Chas. Wm. Lester, 140 No. 9th St.
Eugene Pryor, 115 No. 9th St.
Sol Smith, 381 Berry St.
Andrew Link, 223 Bedford Av.
Frank Menelly, 35 Division Av.
Frank Morrell, 130 Harrison Av.
Paul Relschack, 61 Middleton St.
Mary Singer, 191 McKibben St.
Margaret O'Shea, 49 Ross St.
—— Peterson, 72 Sutton St.
Meyer Rothman, 247 South 1st St.
Walter Jiel, 25 Kowenhaven Place.
Hannah Chemoff, 1,352 43d St.
Walter Edgar, 807 Beverly Road.
Madeline Relnhardt, 1 Broad Walk, Brighton Beach.
Virginia Williams, 3,507 Church Av.
—— Powlowska, 1,093 Coney Island Av.
Jacob Blakenwitz, 1,478 Flatbush Av.
Vincent Jacobs, Railroad Av. and W. 36th St., Coney Island.
Archie Wassergerter, 3,046 W. 1st St., Coney Island.
James Buona, 2,750 W. 17th St., Coney Island.
Evelyn Dittato, 2,825 W. 23d St.
Joseph Carey, 1,280 E. 37th St.
Helen Ernst, 1,790 New York Av.
August Feldman, 182 Osborne St.
George Fisher, 30 Amboy St.
Dorothy Lubert, 365 Berriman St.
John Fischer, 530 Elton Av.
Isabelle Wexler, 316 Newport St.
David Miller, 438 Miller Av.
Jennie Gartmer, 75 Osborne St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Madeline Reinhardt, Brighton Beach Board Walk.
Mary Pincus, 609 Park Av.
Walter Kirchener, 807 Beverly Rd.
Phil. Lieberman, 495 Ashford St.
Mary Phelan, 447 72d St.
Andrew Link, 223 Bedford Av.
Paul Khlhepp, 1,188 Gates Av.
Walter Singer, 161 Windsor Pl.
Domenico Bera, 73 Skillman Av.
Harry Adams, 425 Central Av.
Frank Johnson, 1,687 Atlantic Av.
Veronica Fagin, 574 Lexington Av.
Irving Greenman, 525 Herkimer St.
Edward Strasser, 1,162 Union St.
Jay Jonas, Roslyn, Long Island. Died at Jewish Hospital.
Rosina Russo, 396 Knickerbocker Av.
Josephine Roguso, 1,405 Gates Av.
Leo. Waller, 5,804 2d Av.
Augusta Feldman, 182 Osborne St.
Mary Rosen, 1,835 Douglas St.
John Bansewski, 116 Belmont Av.
Mary Jones, 938 Front St.
Alvira Jacobson, 109 5th Av.
Maria Masso, 1,892 Broadway.
Lew. Pernick, 239 McKibben St.
David Miller, 438 Miller Av.
Barbara Lotter, 313 Jefferson St.
Jacob Blavatnik, 1,478 Flatbush Av.
Rita Wander, 123 Noll St.
Elizabeth Lambiase, 87 Sterling Pl.
Teresina Festa, 281 Gold St.
Reed Kalle, 53 Bremen St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Andrew Maibia, 171 1st Av., Astoria.
Arthur Stried, 149 Elm St., Astoria.
Anna Lyons, 68 5th St., Long Island City.
Mary Flahive, 38 3d St., Long Island City.
Catherine Schortis, 73 Willow St., Long Island City.
Gertrude Frager, 69 4th St., Long Island City.
Lolita Nowak, 123 Vernon Av., Long Island City.
Almerito Laronca, 544 Washington Av., Astoria.
Hugo Broderman, 505 2d Av., Astoria.
Catherine Weisch, 2,021 Madison St., Ridgewood.
Lawrence Daly, 1,921 Putnam Av., Ridgewood.
Charlotte Weidner, 28 Clover Pl., Glendale.
Margaret Ockengos, 10 Almstead Pl., Glendale.
George Walters, 52 Fiske Av., Maspeth.
Lewis Cattenas, 10 Repper Av., Middle Village.
Henry Harry, 102 46th St., Corona.
Catherine Costello, 39 Willow St., Flushing.
Helen Mcmmis, 93 Boring Av., Flushing.
Johan Channeld, Broadway and Wright Land St., Little Neck.
Edna Grufs, 715 Vanderveer Pl., Brooklyn Manor.
Ed Ramsen, 103 Washington St., Jamaica.
Rodger Mott, Chichester and Atfield Av., Dunton.
Evelyn Mott, Chichester and Atfield Av., Dunton.
Clarence Barnett, 1,428 Sheridan Road, Far Rockaway.
Irving Kammoss, Beach 66th St., Arverne.
Joseph Shelby, 31 Beach 48th St., Edgemere.
Baby Levine, 13 South Fairview Av., Rockaway Beach.
Margaret Water, 11 Hillside Av., Corona.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Geo. Moss, 114 Vanderveer Av., Woodhaven.
Chas. Weidner, 28 Clover Place, Evergreen.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

—— Musterlo, 247 Alter Av., Dongan Hills.
—— Cobb, 8 Harty St., Stapleton.
—— Oleson, 931 Post Av., West New Brighton.

There were no deaths in the Borough of Richmond.

THE DISEASE IN THIS STATE.

Seven More Cases Listed by Health Officials at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—A total of thirty cases of infantile paralysis, making a total of 575 in the State outside of New York City, were reported to the State Health Department today. Seven of the cases were reported this afternoon. They were from Oceanside, Valley Stream, 2; Glen Cove, 2; Glenwood, and Athens. No deaths were reported during the afternoon, the total in the State outside New York since the outbreak of the epidemic being fifty-three.

The officials of the Health Department announced an order for the arrest of members of a family who had broken quarantine rules in Hope, N. Y. The family now is residing in Brooklyn. It also was announced that two experts from the department had been ordered to diagnose suspected cases of infantile paralysis in Hudson River Counties, south of here.

The military training camp for boys to have been held at Peekskill this month has been abandoned because of the epidemic of infantile paralysis, Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, announced tonight. The camp was to have been established under the military training law passed by the last Legislature and 201 boys would have been enrolled.

JERSEY REPORTS 42 MORE ILL.

General Wood Cancels Plans for Second Camp of Boys.

Forty-two new cases of poliomyelitis in New Jersey were reported yesterday by the State Board of Health at Trenton. In Newark there were 18; in Irvington, 4; Camden, 2; Deerfield Township, 2; East Orange, 2; South Orange Township, 2; Bayonne, 2; Kearny, 2, and 1 each in Union, Ridgefield Park, Essex Fells, Hoboken, Avon, Spring Lake, Randolph Township, and Newton.

Word was received at Camp Washington on Plum Island, N. Y., yesterday from Major Gen. Leonard Wood that there would be no second encampment of high school students this year, because of the infantile paralysis epidemic in this city, from which the camp is largely recruited.

The Nassau County Supervisors decided yesterday to put patients suffering from infantile paralysis in a building adjoining the Mercy Hospital at Hempstead. This action was taken after Colonel Roosevelt had been consulted on Thursday night by members of the Board of Supervisors. There are now about seventy-five cases of paralysis in the county.

Herbert A. O'Brien, a lawyer, has been engaged by residents of the Normal Hill section of Jamaica, L. I., to argue next Wednesday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for a court order compelling nurses in the Isolation Hospital to give up the house they now occupy near Normal Hill. It will be contended that the nurses, in going to and from the hospital, are likely to spread the disease.

For Care of Paralysis Victims.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions toward the aftercare of victims of infantile paralysis: N. R. Whitfield, $2; Richard Ira Edwards, $2, and the Falcon Packing Company, $25.

CLARK TO FIX BLAME FOR BIG EXPLOSION

Wilson Sends Commerce Commissioner Here to Continue Investigation.

LAW CAN'T HALT MUNITIONS

Representative Hamill Introduces Bill Giving Cities Power to Bar Explosives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—At the request of President Wilson, Commissioner Edgar E. Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission will go to New York to continue the investigation into the Black Tom Island explosion with the object of fixing the responsibility for it. Commissioner Clark will make a report designed to prevent the repetition of such explosions near big cities.

In a report to President Wilson today on the result of its investigation, the commission declared that no evidence had been found of violation of Federal laws governing the packing and safe transportation of explosives in connection with the explosion. On the contrary, the investigation made by experts of the commission convinced them, they say, that the explosion was caused by fire on the docks, which was known to have been burning for two hours before the first explosion occurred.

On the facts before it, the commission held that it was powerless to prohibit the railroads from using their public tracks for the delivery of explosives that are packed and shipped in accordance with law and Federal regulations.

Commerce Commission's Report.

The report was in the form of the following telegram to Frank A. Hague, Commissioner of Public Safety of Jersey City:

The White House, Aug. 4, 1916.

My dear Mr. Commissioner:

In response to various communications which have reached us since the explosion in Hudson County the President directed an investigation at the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and today received the following report, signed by the Secretary of the commission:

"I would advise that immediately upon receipt by the commission of notice of this accident we dispatched one of our inspectors to Black Tom Island for the purpose of obtaining first-hand information in regard to the accident and its cause, in order that the commission might determine whether or not the Act of March 4, 1909, effective Jan. 1, 1910, and regulations of the commission promulgated thereunder governing the packing of explosives and other dangerous articles when offered for interstate shipment and the handling of same while in possession of carriers subject to the act had been violated in any respect, and if so, to determine upon the appropriate action it should take in the premises.

"Our investigation thus far discloses no evidence that the law or the regulations of the commission governing the packing and safe transportation of explosives were violated. Furthermore, from the best information obtainable the explosion was caused by fire on the docks, which was known to have been burning for approximately two hours before the first explosion occurred. Therefore, on the facts before us, it would appear that under the present law and regulations the commission has no power to prohibit the railroads from using their public delivery tracks for the delivery of explosives or other dangerous articles that are packed and shipped in accordance with the provisions of the act and the commission's regulations promulgated thereunder. The State or municipality, in the exercise of its police powers governing the safety and health of its people, may have the right to prescribe limits within which such commodities may be handled and limits within which they shall not be handled; but as to this, you will appreciate that it would be inappropriate for the commission to express an opinion."

Sincerely yours, J. P. TUMULTY.
Secretary to the President.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission was made public at the White House this afternoon.

Hamill Introduces Bill.

The Black Tom Island explosion caused Representative James A. Hamill, a New Jersey Democrat, to introduce a bill in the House today to give State and municipal authorities police powers over the handling of all shipments of explosives. The bill would forbid any common carrier, warehouse company, or lighterage or towage company to bring any high explosive within the corporate limits of any town without the consent of the local authorities. It is proposed that the local police powers shall extend even to interstate shipments of explosives.

Mr. Hamill made public today a letter received from George B. Ginty, Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, saying that the investigation of the New Jersey explosion by the commission has revealed no violation of the commission's regulation regarding the packing and safe transportation of explosives. Secretary Ginty says that from the best information obtainable, the explosion was caused by fire on the dock, which was known to have been burning for approximately two hours before the first explosion occurred."

The bill of Representative Hamill provides:

"That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company, steamship company, warehouse company, lighterage or towing company, or any other person, individual, firm, or corporation to bring within the corporate limits of any city, town, township, borough, or governmental division gunpowder, dynamite, ammunition, or other explosive substance or commodity the ultimate destination of which is outside the State in which said city, town, township, borough, or governmental division is located, unless the same is actually intended for the use of the United States Government, without the consent in writing of the governing body of such city, town, township, borough, or governmental division.

"That all gunpowder, dynamite, ammunition, or other explosive substance or commodity transported into any city, town, township, borough or governmental division in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing section of this act, and now or hereafter temporarily stored at a terminal therein in the course of transportation to its ultimate destination outside the State shall be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State enacted in the exercise of its police powers limiting the quantity of gunpowder, dynamite, ammunition, or other explosive substance or commodity which may be stored or retained at such terminals at any one time or otherwise providing for the safety of its inhabitants, and shall be further subject to the ordinances, rules, and regulations of said city, town, township, borough, or governmental division.

"This act shall take effect immediately."

LAYS EXPLOSION TO FIREBUG.

Theodore B. Johnson Says Prosecutor's Inquiry Shows This.

A flat assertion that the fire and consequent explosions which occurred last Sunday morning at Black Tom Island had an incendiary origin was made yesterday by Theodore B. Johnson, President of the Johnson Lighterage and Towing Company.

Mr. Johnson declared that his company's barge, the Johnson 24, on board of which the fire that caused all the damage was said to have started, was not even at Black Tom that night. He asserted, and his assertions were backed by evidence produced by the investigations of the Prosecutor's detectives and turned in yesterday, that the fire began in some box cars, later spreading to the barges and cars laden with munitions.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety Norton denied yesterday that his office had discovered anything that warranted the belief that the explosion was from other than accidental causes. He ridiculed all suggestions of the timeliness of the blaze.

"It was an accident," he said. "So far as we know, the box cars in which the blaze started were empty, and there could have been no conceivable reason for anybody firing them."

Mr. Johnson, together with Albert M. Dickman of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Albert Davidson, Superintendent of the National Dock and Storage Company, and Edmund L. McKenzie, President of the company, were arraigned before Judge Mark A. Sullivan in Jersey City yesterday morning on the charges of criminal negligence in the matter of the explosion, on which they were arrested early in the week.

At the request of Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth the case was put over until Aug. 18, in order to give the Prosecutor's office more time to obtain evidence for its case.

The police yesterday cut out two cars of dynamite at the Oak Island yards of the Lehigh Valley Road. The cars were plainly marked and were turned back at once.

What the railroads are going to do in the matter of their trains being held up is still a question. The Jersey Central has protested to Commissioner of Public Safety Hague, and yesterday Chief Yard Master Hindleman made a strong protest to Police Captain Cody, in charge of holding up Central trains, objecting to stopping the trains and also to forcing the conductor to show his manifest.

It is expected that one of the railroads, probably the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, will get out an injunction restraining the Jersey City police, and then the matter will go into court for a test case. In the meanwhile the roads are co-operating with the city to the best of their ability in order to keep explosives outside its limits.

That the railroads realize that they cannot ship explosives through the city limits was shown yesterday afternoon, when three representatives of the Jersey Central called on Commissioner Hague. They were C. H. Stein, Division Superintendent; J. L. Meredith, General Superintendent, and Walter S. Topping, assistant to Colonel Dunn, the head of the Bureau of Explosives of the American Railways' Association.

They came to the Commissioner to ascertain just what sort of explosives the order meant. It designated, they pointed out, merely "high explosives." They admitted that the railroad was in trouble with some of its clients over the temporary embargo which it had been found necessary to place on munitions, and they wanted to know especially if small-arm ammunition could go through.

Corporation Counsel Milton, in the Commissioner's absence, told them that it was his opinion that the order included every kind of explosive, and that the city could not discover the classification which Mr. Topping had made out and brought over to show him.

PUT BAN ON EXPLOSIVES.

New Brunswick Aldermen Adopt Drastic Measures.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 4.—Following the example of Jersey City, the officials of this place and Roosevelt have adopted drastic measures to bar cars loaded with ammunition.

The local Board of Aldermen tonight passed resolutions similar to those adopted in Jersey City against the storage of explosives in this city, and the Borough Council of Roosevelt has taken the same precaution to protect its citizens. It has passed resolutions prohibiting the railroads from using the docks or the railroad tracks for the storage of explosives within the borough limits.

Perth Amboy and Carteret officials are expected to take action against the practice of the roads storing cars of dynamite and other explosives on their tracks. It was said tonight that at least thirty cars of explosives had been found on the tracks of the roads in this vicinity. The roads will now have to move this stuff.

POWDER DRIFTS FORTY MILES.

Cases Believed to be from Jersey City Reach Long Beach.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 4.—Five cases containing explosive powder believed at first to be dynamite, were washed up on the beach here today. They were found by Charles Schnell, whose duty it is to clear the beach of débris daily. The cases of wood are about 1 by ½ by 4 feet. They are marked "Explosive" and were handled with extreme care by Schnell and several assistants he called to move them.

The cases have an inside container of metal with a screw top. One of them was opened and black powder was found inside. Schnell took some of the powder to the engineer in the Hotel Nassau, and he said he would test it out in a cartridge.

The cases are believed to have come from the big explosion in Jersey City last Sunday morning and swept along the coast a distance of nearly forty miles. Only one of the cases showed the contents to have been affected by water.

NEW SHIPPING BLACKLIST.

Britain Bans Three Vessels Flying the American Flag.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The latest blacklist of neutral shipping issued today by the Trades Division of the Admiralty represents 152,656 tons of steamers and sailing vessels unavailable to British charterers on the claim that they are now engaged in unneutral service or have been in such service.

The latest list contains, in addition to those published in a previous list, the names of the following ships flying the American flag: Clara Davis, Fannie Palmer and Oakley C. Curtis, all sailing vessels.

These American ships have been removed from the blacklist since its last publication: Steamer Seneca and sailing ship Edgar W. Murdock.

Wagner liners which have been captured by the British and are now in the service of the government while awaiting a decision of their status by a prize court appear on the list without any indication of their nationality while the other Wagner boats appear as American.

A large number of ships on the list are bracketed under a line saying that they have temporarily been removed from the blacklist while under charter to entente allied or innocent neutral interests.

Unlike the statutory blacklist of neutral traders the shipping blacklist never has officially been made public.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 4.—The five-masted schooners Oakley C. Curtis and Fannie Palmer, included in the latest British shipping blacklist, are owned by J. S. Winslow & Co. of this city.

A member of that firm said today that he could suggest no reason for such action. He said that neither the firm nor the captains of the vessels had violated the rules of requirements of the Entente Allies to their best knowledge.

The Clara Davis, also included in the list, is owned by C. A. Davis of Somerset, Mass.

FIGHT PREPAREDNESS LAWS.

Country Fair Campaign to be Made Against Recent Enactments.

Jack Turner, a Columbia student, and four college girls will start on an automobile tour of the State in ten days, to make all the county fairs in a campaign against all laws tending toward enforced military service.

The first stop will be at the Broome County Fair at Whitney Point on Aug. 15. The tentative schedule after that will be: De Ruyter, Aug. 16; Margaretville, Aug. 17; Ellenville, Aug. 18; Cairo, Aug. 22; Ballston Spa, Aug. 23; Boonville, Aug. 24; Sandy Creek, Aug. 25; Moravia, Aug. 29; Norwich, Aug. 30; Delhi, Aug. 31; Herkimer, Sept. 4; Dryden, Sept. 5; Watkins, Sept. 6; Newark, Sept. 7; Rochester, Sept. 8-9; Syracuse, Sept. 11-14; Lockport, Sept. 15-16.

Turner and the young women will direct their attacks against the Welsh, Slater, and Stivers laws. The Welsh law provides for the training of children above the age of eight years in all elementary and secondary schools, under the direction of the State Military Training Commission. The Slater law provides military training for every boy in high school, public school, and college between the ages of 16 and 19. The Stivers law empowers the Governor to draft youths and men of military age into the militia.

MUNITION WORKERS SPURRED ON BY HAIG

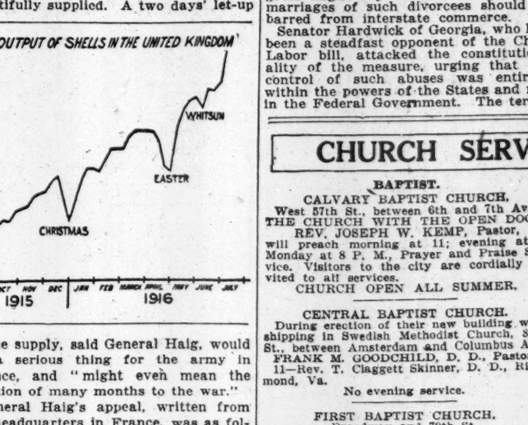
British Commander Says That Even Two Days of Idleness May Prolong the War.

PRODUCTION NEAR THE PEAK

Diagram, Made by British Officials, Shows the Immense Increase in Output.

An official diagram received by a British official in this city yesterday shows the rise in production of shells in Great Britain from September of last year up to two weeks ago. The diagram indicates that two weeks ago the production of shells had almost reached the maximum capacity of the British plants, and that this probably would be reached within the next few weeks.

With the diagram there came from the British War Office a copy of a letter from General Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander in Chief in France, in which he appealed to the munition workers not to lose a moment's time in keeping the army at the front plentifully supplied. A two days' let-up in the supply, said General Haig, would be a serious thing for the army in France, and "might even mean the addition of many months to the war."



General Haig's appeal, written from his headquarters in France, was as follows:

"I feel sure that you would like to know how fully the troops in this country appreciate the strenuous and self-sacrificing efforts which are being made by their fellow-countrymen at home to furnish them with the quantity of ammunition necesary to bring this campaign to an early and successful conclusion.

"At this moment we are engaged in the greatest battle the British Army has ever fought. Our daily progress has been continuous since the battle opened, but the succeses of our gallant troops have only been made possible by the guns and ammunition turned out in the factories at home.

"The munition workers at home very generously gave up their Whitsuntide holiday and were promised two days in August instead. I fully appreciate how tired they must be, and how much they must be looking forward to that promised holiday! Yet, I feel confident that if they could but see their comrades fighting here, both night and day, with heroism and determination which is beyond all praise, they would not hesitate to surrender these two days' rest, and would devote them to maintaining and if possible increasing the supply of guns and shells, without which victory is impossible.

"I ask you to put the facts before the workmen, and I know they will consent.

"Two days' cessation of work in the munition factories must have the most serious effect on our operations. It might even mean the addition of many months to the war. The pressure which we have now brought to bear on the enemy must not for a moment be relaxed. The troops are prepared and eager to maintain it, but the continuous supply of ammunition is a vital factor!

"The army in France looks to the munition workers to enable it to complete its task, and I feel sure that this appeal will not be in vain.

"Let the whole British nation forego any idea of a general holiday until our goal is reached. A speedy and decisive victory will then be ours!"

The official to whom a copy of General Haig's appeal was sent said yesterday that it could be stated officially that the Commander in Chief's desires in the matter of munitions would be more than met by the workers in the British shell and ammunition manufacturing plants.

BRITISH AIRMEN NEAR GHENT

Naval Aeroplanes Attack Aerodrome and Ammunition Sheds Close to City

LONDON, Aug. 4.—British naval aeroplanes on Wednesday carried out a successful raid on a German aerodrome and on ammunition sheds in towns south of Ghent, Belgium, says an official announcement given out tonight by the Admiralty. The statement says:

"On Wednesday successful attacks by a naval aeroplane squadron of bombing and fighting machines were carried out on an enemy aeroplane, at St. Denis, on Westrem, and on his ammunition sheds at Meirelbeke. About two tons of bombs were dropped and considerable damage was done.

"One of our fighting machines with Flight Lieutenant Baudry is missing and is believed to have been shot down. The remaining machines returned undamaged."

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4, (via London.)—The air raid made on Wednesday by seventeen allied aeroplanes, according to the Telegraaf, was directed against Ghent. Three groups of the invading aeroplanes attacked simultaneously three military points—the aerodrome at St. Denis, the supply station at Merelbeke, and the arsenal at Ghent.

A great conflagration was observed at St. Denis, where it is believed many soldiers were victims of the attack, as the speedy arrival of Red Cross cars was noticed.

According to the Echo Belge, thirty aeroplanes bombed the arsenal at Ghent, and also other points, and several dead are reported.

BELGIANS GAIN IN AFRICA.

Seize German Railroad Terminus on Lake Tanganyika.

HAVRE, Aug. 4.—Further progress for the Belgian forces invading German East Africa is announced in an official statement issued by the Belgian War Office. The text of the statement follows:

The right wing of the Belgian troops, pursuing its march southward, has occupied Kigoma, in the district of Ujiji, the most important German post on Lake Tanganyika. Kigoma is the terminus of the railroad from Dar es Salaam, the capital of the colony, to the lake.

ITALY HAS BLACKLIST, TOO.

Forbids Italians to Deal with Allies of Nation's Enemies.

ROME, Aug. 4.—The Italian Government, according to the Messaggero, is about to publish a decree forbidding all Italians, including those living abroad, from doing business with nationals in alliance with enemies of Italy.

Agreements made in spite of the prohibition, it is stated, will be considered void and the makers will be punished.

DEBATE CHILD LABOR BILL.

Divergent Views Advanced in Senate on Its Constitutionality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Child Labor bill was debated today in the Senate with a steady contest over the constitutionality of the measure between friends of the measure and the group of Southern Senators who are opposed to prohibiting the employment of children in factories. Senator Borah of Idaho made the most exhaustive constitutional argument of the day. He